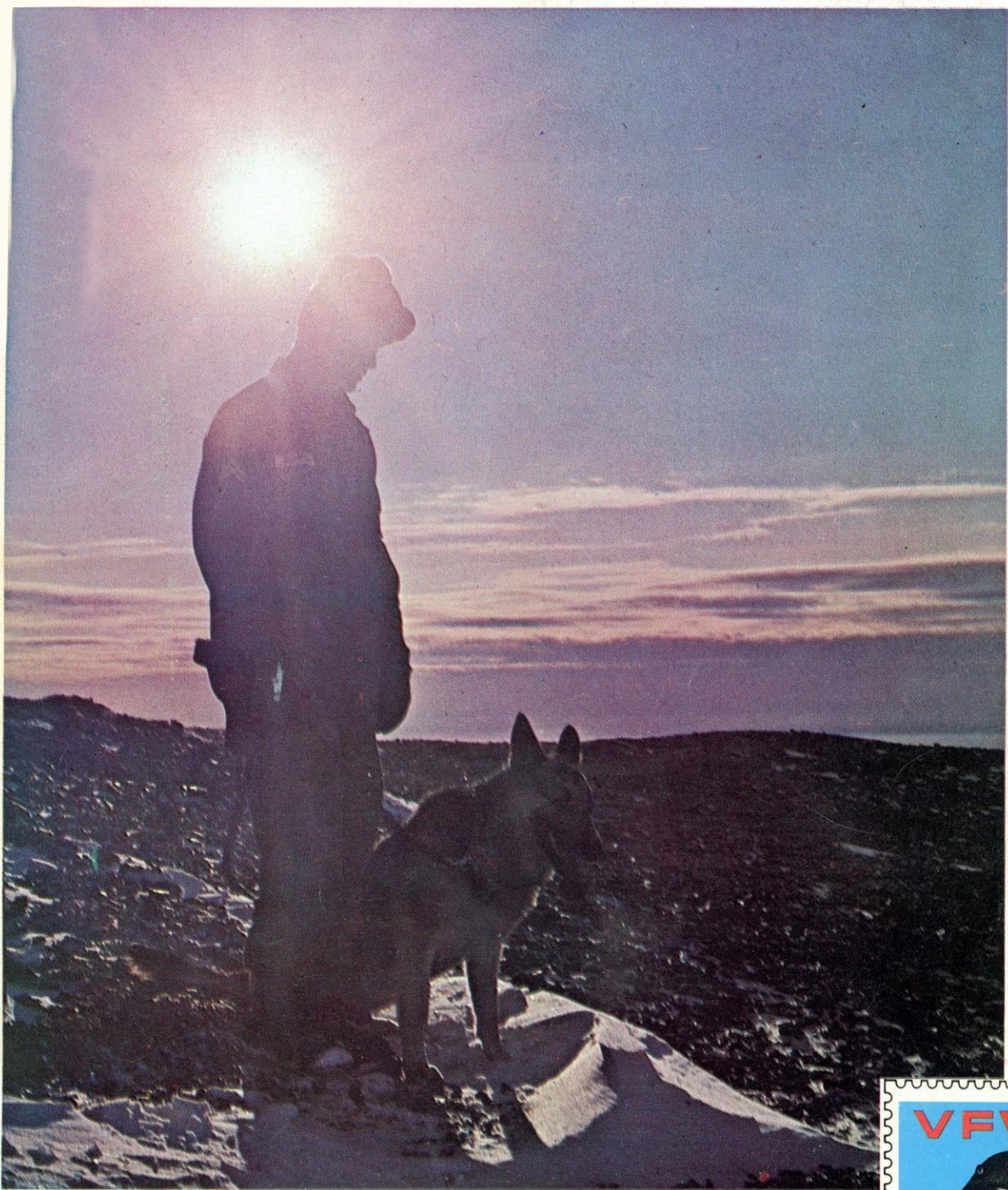


DECEMBER, 1962

V★F★W



V.F.W. and National Security

By Brigadier General J. D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.)

Director, V.F.W. National Security and Foreign Affairs



THE Sept. 28, 1962, press release of V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Byron B. Gentry, urged the immediate establishment of a naval blockade around Cuba. His statement received widespread national attention in the press—and in Congress. It reiterated and re-emphasized a long-standing belief of the V.F.W.—that strong and determined action would be required to neutralize increasing dangers presented by the Red build-up in Cuba.

It is significant to note that in establishing a naval quarantine blockade for the reasons he expressed to the nation, President Kennedy, in broad principle, reaffirmed and applied the Monroe Doctrine.

Past V.F.W. National Conventions, including the one last August in Minneapolis, Minn., have consistently urged full application of Monroe Doctrine principles. Application of the Doctrine was given priority as one of the V.F.W.'s 10 key objectives for 1962-63.

In asking the Monroe Doctrine be applied in the Caribbean crisis, the V.F.W. was on firm historical and strategic ground. It recognized the basic concept of the Monroe Doctrine—to prohibit Western Hemisphere incursions by alien systems of government—was as meaningful in our time as when President Monroe first announced it in 1823.

During the all-too-long and perilous period Communism built its political and military strength in Cuba, the V.F.W. steadfastly maintained the Monroe Doctrine could be justly implemented. At the same time, our nation's political leaders were virtually deluged with cautious advice against provoking Castro, his Communist apparatus, and the Kremlin. Almost without exception, those cautions involved claims that the Monroe Doctrine was obsolete and dead.

But the march of events that culminated in the Cuban crisis again demonstrated the determination of free nations and free men to remain free. The requirements of national self-preservation are immutable and inescapable.

Because the V.F.W. recognized and understood the urgent dangers inherent in the Kremlin's political and military colonization of Cuba, it unwaveringly supported invoking the Monroe Doctrine.

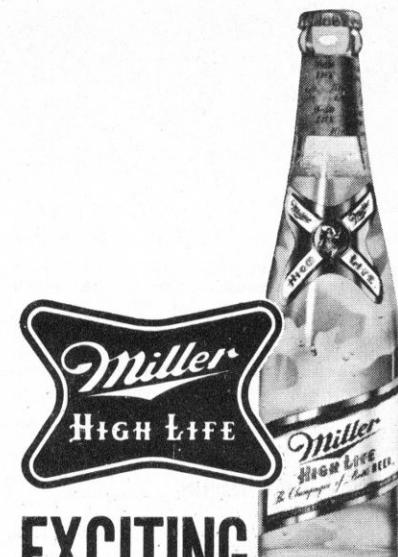
By its determined and resolute opposition to the Communist action in Cuba, the V.F.W. has shown itself aware of the unusual importance of that Red-held island. The Kremlin could not have selected a better strategic location than Cuba to exert economic, political, and military pressure against nations of the Western Hemisphere. As the V.F.W. has repeatedly pointed out, Cuba sits squarely astride the Atlantic Ocean shipping lanes between North and South America. It geographically dominates the Caribbean and its enemy control places the Panama Canal in direct military jeopardy. The emplacement of missile sites in Cuba constitutes the most direct and dangerous threat to U. S. and hemispheric security in our history.

While our national leaders generally recognized the strategic dangers of a Communist Cuba, its full significance largely escaped public appreciation. A close look at a global map discloses the following:

One tip of Cuba not only lies west of Miami, but of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Detroit as well. Western Cuba pushes well into the Gulf of Mexico and lies due south of Ft. Wayne, Ind. It runs farther west than any nation in South America, and from a military standpoint, outflanks that entire continent. These facts illustrate that control of Cuba provides the Kremlin a vital headquarters of tremendous potential in the Western Hemisphere.

It was to counteract the Red's political, economic, strategic, and military build-up in Cuba that the V.F.W. urged a naval blockade and enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

And thus, once again, in an issue of major policy of vital importance to the survival of our nation, the V.F.W. has made a substantial and meaningful contribution.



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V★F★W

VOL. 50, NO. 4

DECEMBER, 1962

V.F.W. OBJECTIVES

To insure the national security through maximum military strength.
To speed the rehabilitation of the nation's disabled and needy veterans.
To assist the widows and orphans, and the dependents of disabled and needy veterans.
To promote Americanism through education in patriotism and constructive service to the communities in which we live.

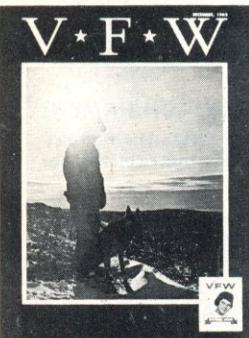
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THE COVER



• Silhouetted in chill shadows, two sentinels of Freedom stand lonely vigil at a northern outpost of American defense. A U.S. Army sentry and his canine warrior-companion guard the approach to a missile base burrowed in a frozen range of Alaskan mountains. In the starry shimmer of the distant sun, Army photographer Henry J. Hamilton has captured a Christmas mood. Dazzling on the winter horizon, the sun tells us of another star that glowed a message of eternal hope above Bethlehem when Christ was born. This Christmas most Americans will enjoy the warm cheers of home and family. Making it possible will be our servicemen stationed at posts of alert throughout the world. They will watch in the bleak twilight of the northland, at jungle skirted bases in southern climes, in Eurasia, the Orient, and in the critical region of the Caribbean. But where ever they are, on their lips will be a prayer for fulfillment of that hope signalled by starlight nearly 2,000 years ago: "Peace On Earth—Good Will Toward Men."

light of the northland, at jungle skirted bases in southern climes, in Eurasia, the Orient, and in the critical region of the Caribbean. But where ever they are, on their lips will be a prayer for fulfillment of that hope signalled by starlight nearly 2,000 years ago: "Peace On Earth—Good Will Toward Men."

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VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Comment

ONCE AGAIN the "big lie" has been exposed for all the world to see. Russia, the big phony with a penchant for telling the "big lie" has been caught with what you might say—its missiles up. At the very moment Soviet diplomats were assuring President Kennedy that they had not shipped any offensive weapons to Cuba, U.S. government officials were viewing pictures that showed the construction of missile bases in Cuba. A few days later Premier Khrushchev was publicly exposed when he admitted construction of missile bases in Cuba and agreed to dismantle these bases and ship them back to Russia.

Lies, deceit and distortion have long been the backbone of Soviet diplomacy, just as they have formed the policy of all Communist controlled governments. There are those throughout the world—and even here in the United States—who dislike facing up to this reality. They would have us believe that the Communists actually want to live side-by-side in peaceful coexistence with the free world. Past performance clearly indicates that nothing could be further from the truth.

Any Communist worth his salt is dedicated to the proposition that Communism must rule the world. They accept delays and setbacks but they never lose sight of their ultimate goal. Communism is an aggressive foe that is constantly challenging its enemies and is not above sacrificing its friends.

India, which has for so long irritated the American people by constantly siding with Red China and Russia on the international diplomatic front, is a classic case in point. Despite its so-called neutrality, Prime Minister Nehru and his former Defense Minister Krishna Menon have more often than not publicly supported the goals of International Communism. Now, with Red China invading India, Nehru and his countrymen are being forced to face up to the hard facts of war.

For those who will but take the time to read the recent pages of history there can be no doubt about the objectives of Communist imperialism. Such countries as Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and Czechoslovakia have been overrun since World War II. During the war Russia grabbed off Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. Asia was next on the Red time table and the first to fall was the biggest plum of all—China. Since then there has been North Korea, North Vietnam and Tibet. Now they are moving in on India.

Events of recent days should prove once and for all that our guard against Communism can never drop. It should prove to the free and independent nations of the world—and the neutral nations—that there is only one meaningful word in the world of International Communism—conquest. To survive the free world must face this reality and be prepared to defend itself at all times.

Mail Call

100 Years of Valor

Just completed reading *100 Years Of Valor* by Jack Simmonds in the October issue of *V.F.W. Magazine*. It was well written, informative, and indicates a great deal of research. May I commend all of your staff on a journalistic job well done?—B. J. Zielinski, 4717-P St., Omaha 17, Nebr.

Forty-four Negroes have been awarded the Medal of Honor, America's highest and most coveted decoration. It was first given to Negroes in the Civil War, and later in the Indian, and the Spanish-American Wars. No Negroes received the Medal of Honor during World Wars I or II. The last two Negroes awarded the medal were Pfc. William Thompson (1950) and Sgt. Cornelius Charlton (1952). Both men were killed in action in Korea.—Francis L. Young, 1139 Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.

Double Winners

The October cover was wonderful—also the *Medal of Honor Story* by Jack Simmonds. However, the name of one double winner of the medal was omitted. That of Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U.S. Marine Corps. He won the Navy Medal of Honor in 1914 (Battle of Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 22) and his second Medal of Honor in 1915 (Battle for Fort Riviere, Haiti, Nov. 17). General Butler and Sgt. Maj. Dan Daly (a double Medal of Honor winner mentioned in the story) had more decorations and campaign medals than any other men in U.S. Marine Corps history. General Butler's numbered 17, and Sergeant Daly's, 16. General Butler was a wonderful man. I had the honor to have him as my commanding officer during my hitch in the U.S. Marine Corps.—Gene Gerber, Chaplain, V.F.W. Dept. of Ohio, District 1, Toledo, Ohio.

In reading *100 Years Of Valor* in the October issue I was disturbed not to read of John McCloy who won two Navy Medals of Honor and the Navy Cross. He was a charter member of V.F.W. Post 500, New York City, and served as National Commander of The Legion of Valor, 1922-23.—Mike Finkelstein, 415 Grand St., New York 2, N.Y.

Editors Note: McCloy won his first Medal of Honor for distinguished conduct as a coxswain landing U.S. troops in China, June, 1900. His second was awarded for leading a flotilla of three picket launches under Mexican guns along the

seafront at Vera Cruz, April 22, 1914. He thus drew enemy fire which enabled cruisers to spot and silence battery positions. This action prevented enemy guns from inflicting heavy casualties on a landing force of Marines which captured the city. Although he suffered a leg wound in the action, Chief Boatswain McCloy remained on duty and served as beachmaster for 48 hours before being ordered to a hospital ship by a naval surgeon.

Classic Cover

High compliments on the wonderful and beautiful October cover. Simply terrific and eye-catching. The new cover format is most impressive. Keep it up.—H. H. Landan, 61 James Rd., Monroe, N.Y.

. . . No better cover.—James L. Castleberry, 88-05 Merrick Blvd., Jamaica 32, L.I., N.Y.

Copies For Congress

A copy of the article, *Along The Red Front* by Donald L. Miller should be sent to every Senator and Congressman.—B. F. Maurer, 4343 Main St., Philadelphia 27, Pa.

Editors Note: Every member of the National Legislature receives *V.F.W. Magazine* and *Along The Red Front* is now a regular feature printed in each monthly issue.

Amen!

As the wife of a World War II veteran, I read and enjoy your magazine. I say "Amen!" to John Byrd's idea—that a substantial income tax exemption be given all veterans, each and every year (Oct. *Mail Call*). It is the least our government can do for the boys who fought to preserve America's freedom.—Mrs. H. W. Strohl, Box 1603, Parker, Ariz.

Need Qualified Naval Officers

Thank you for the excellent coverage given the regular Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps in the October *V.F.W. Magazine*. Publicity afforded this program by your organization has proved invaluable in attracting young men of excellent qualifications. It is the support of such patriotic organizations as yours which is essential to the maintenance of our naval manpower and so vital to the national security. It is hoped that many sons and friends of V.F.W. members will apply and be successful in their candidacy for regular NROTC this year.—Capt. K. J. Sanger, U.S. Navy, Director of Recruiting Division, Washington 25, D.C.

Have You Seen This Boy?



Mike Reynolds

Our son, Michael Reynolds, 15, left home Oct. 2, and we haven't heard from him since. We are desperate, and as members of V.F.W. Post 5632, St. Louis Park, Minn., we are appealing for a bit of publicity in *V.F.W. Magazine*. Mike has never been in any trouble and is quite mature, in most ways. Like many teen-agers, we believe he left home because he was mixed up and thought no one really cared. He was born January 1, 1947—15 years old—has light complexion, blond hair and blue eyes, and small moles on face. He was last seen wearing a blue tanker jacket, dark shirt and pants, and carrying small, light-colored suitcase. He may seek work as a farm, or ranch hand, in the Western States. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts contact Fred A. Stimson, Juvenile Officer, St. Louis Park, Minn., Police Department.—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Reynolds, 2917 Brunswick Ave., South, Minneapolis 16, (St. Louis Park) Minn.

Inflation Penalizes Pensioners

A 10 per cent pension increase for retired federal employees to compensate for rising living costs was authorized by the 87th Congress. It also authorized future increases based upon the federal cost of living index. Under this plan, federal employee pensions will increase automatically at the same ratio as living costs.

Excellent—but why did not Congress make this progressive plan applicable to all types of pensions that utilize federal funds? Social Security, Veterans Administration, and State Old Age pensioners are badly in need of cost of living increases. State Old Age pensions are paid under Title I of the Social Security Act and the federal treasury provides half the cost.

These pensions are absurdly small and, to my knowledge, have remained the same for years. There should be no favoritism by our government in the use of public funds for pensions.—Dale R. Schilling, Post 18, 100 E. 30th, Kansas City, Mo.

Correction Please!

Whoa! That junior drum and bugle corps in the picture spread "Highlights of the Big Convention" (September, *V.F.W. Magazine*) is not the Madison Explorers as you said. It is the Marion Cadet Drum and Bugle Corps, Marion, Ohio, sponsored by Post 1067, Ashland, Ohio. — Kenneth E. Beveridge, 350 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

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V.F.W. MAGAZINE

Vol. 50, No. 4

DECEMBER, 1962

Address all communications for publication to The Editor, V.F.W. Magazine, Broadway at 34th Street, Kansas City 11, Missouri

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Forward address changes to Circulation Department, V.F.W. Magazine, Broadway at 34th Street, Kansas City 11, Mo. Be sure to furnish your old address, also your Post number, when requesting change to new address. To insure accuracy, please clip and enclose your present address as it is stenciled on a recent copy of V.F.W. Magazine.

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Subscription rates to non-members in U.S. and its possessions, \$1.00 per year, 10 cents per copy. For subscribers in other countries, \$1.50 per year.

Payment of membership dues includes year's subscription to V.F.W. Magazine



Official Monthly Publication of the
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Along the Red Front

By Donald L. Miller



MEMBERS of the V.F.W. have always shown a great interest in programs to bring young people up in the spirit of individual resourcefulness and teamwork which make free society workable. Greater efforts of this kind are needed today more than ever before. Why?

This fall some Communist Party members got together to decide their future action with regard to American youth. They concluded that "anyone seriously interested in major social and political change (in the United States) must base himself on the younger elements."

They decided that "several thousand" trained people could now be infiltrated into youth organizations and redirect a determining number of young people toward Communist goals.

Their campaign plan is simple. Here are the three major steps:

1. Encourage the formation of leftist and radical groups. Encourage them to express whatever views they have by means of publications, demonstrations, marches, picketing, petitions, and so on.

2. Form Communist cells within these youth groups to guide them toward accepting Communist leadership and discipline.

3. Establish an all-encompassing nationwide youth group to unite and speak, for all American youth organizations.

The strategic aim of the new Communist youth campaign is to exploit American youth to destroy our free, democratic way of life and replace it with Communist regimentation.

As disciplined revolutionists, Communists have outlined the tactics to be used in gaining their strategic goals. The tactical level is where the battle for youth will be fought and won.

Here is what the Communists will try to do:

1. Convince American youth that the greatest threat to the needs of youth comes from the "ultra-right." (Communists are now trying to label all those who oppose Communist schemes to seize political power as "rightists" or "ultralrightists.")

2. Persuade the youth that Communists are sincere friends—not enemies—

of democracy and freedom. They will even try to persuade young people that only by defending the rights of Communists to subvert our free government can they really defend their own freedom.

3. Set up Communist programs for youth. These will state that Communists favor peaceful co-existence, an end to compulsory military service, full equality in voting and jobs, expanded public works to benefit youth, federal funds for scholarships, abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and free health services.

4. Expand Marxist-Leninist education of youth by means of publications, seminars, study clubs, and Communist speakers on campus.

5. Involve young people in Communist-inspired and directed fights on issues, such as the defense of Gus Hall, Communist Party Secretary, who is fighting against a government order to register as an agent of a foreign government.

Communists are taking this campaign seriously. A new Youth Division has been formed in the Communist Party to direct it. Campaign elements already are far enough underway to convince hard-core Communists that their scheme can succeed.

What can you do to counter this Communist attempt to capture and use American youth for Communist purposes?

There is no single answer. But here are some actions you can take.

* Put more effort into current V.F.W. youth programs.

* Establish contacts with other youth groups.

* Take up youths' interests and problems in Post meetings and develop means for helping to solve their problems of education, recreation, employment.

* Use materials available from the V.F.W. National Americanism Committee to make sure youth knows what Communists are trying to do, how they are trying to do it, and how to combat Communist tactics.

Few efforts we can make today will make a greater contribution to the future freedom and strength of our nation and of the world.

NEW DOCUMENTARY FILM ON NATION'S SPACE PROGRAM

• "Your Share in Space," a documentary film that reviews America's space exploration program, past and future, is now available to schools, community organizations and television stations from Association Films, Inc. The 28-minute, 16mm color motion picture was produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as a public service. Prints may be borrowed free of charge.

The film describes the nation's space aims from the successful launchings of astronomy, weather and communications satellites to the forthcoming manned landings on the moon and planets beyond. It points out that there have already been important, practical benefits from the space program through government contracts to business and industry that have created new jobs, developed space-oriented businesses, and put money into the economy. The weather satellites, according to the film, have proved their worth by providing early storm-warning information.

Included are sequences on Echo I (the inflatable sphere that is still visible from the earth); the five Tiros weather satellites; solar cells (that have opened up the fascinating world of solid-state physics);

computer devices that program, monitor and guide space flights; Project Mercury (which is determining man's capabilities in space), showing the sub-orbital spacecraft flights of Alan Shepard and Virgil Grissom and the triple earth-orbit of John H. Glenn; and the X-15, the phenomenally successful aircraft that has climbed fifty miles above the earth and flown at a speed of 4,000 miles an hour.

Special animated and still-life sequences describe the future moon landings: the Ranger project which will place instrument packages on the moon, the Surveyor landing with its TV cameras and equipment for examining the terrain and analyzing the atmosphere, the finally Project Apollo, which will use a Saturn booster with 1½-million pounds of thrust to send three Astronauts to the moon and back.

Information about borrowing "Your Share in Space" may be had from Association Films' centers in: Ridgefield, N. J. (Broad at Elm); La Grange, Ill. (561 Hillgrove Ave.); San Francisco, Calif. (799 Stevenson St.); and Dallas, Texas (1621 Dragon St.).

"The Mastery of Space," an hour-long film on Project Mercury is also available from Association Films as a service of NASA.



IN AN IMPRESSIVE ceremony, the first concrete block is laid for the new addition to the beautiful home of Post 2550, Dunedin, Fla. Mayor Edward Eckert (kneeling, second from right) laid the block. Kneeling with him are, left to right, Post Commander Harry P. Frazier, Charles O. Bell, chairman of the building committee, and Department Commander James Hiles, who is also a member of Post 2550. Post and Auxiliary members are shown standing in the background.

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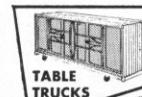
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About Hunting & Fishing



RIGHT RETICLES

• Browning Arms Company is out this fall with an exclusive Range Finder reticle in a new line of quality telescopic sights which is available on all fixed power models. The Range Finder is a unique device which permits quick calculation of range without interfering with the speed of sighting or firing. This is accomplished through the use of a series of graduations in the upper quadrant of the reticle.

Browning Variable sights eliminate the problem of magnification of the reticle as magnification in the sight increases. On the Browning, the reticle diminishes in size as magnification is increased. This avoids a common problem of having too fine a cross hair for low power or too thick a cross hair for precision aiming at high power. All of Browning's new scopes guarantee the same quality and precision that have become Browning bywords.

NOT MUCH NEW

• On occasion my opinion is asked on some new hunting or fishing contraption that a would-be inventor hopes will make him a fortune. Usually he has already spent considerable money in its development. Seldom will he ask for an opinion until the thing is ready for marketing in fear that someone will steal his idea. Most of these ventures end in bitter disappointment.

It is tough to come up with something which has not already been tried. While this is not meant to discourage anyone with a truly good idea, he should really research the practicality and possible appeal of the item before spending what are so often sorely limited funds. Think before you sink.

LAST LIGHT

• If you become lost and your cigarette lighter runs out of fluid, there is a last resort which might save your life. To get that one last bit of life from your lighter, remove the bottom piece of cotton, quickly hold it over the flint, and strike a spark. Even though there is not enough fluid remaining to feed the wick, there is usually enough left to cause the cotton to ignite. Careful preparation beforehand for a fire is in order since this may be your last chance.

LOVELY LURE

• And then there is the story about the preacher who was watching his attractive teenage daughter fishing. Along came the village wolf who inquired why the reverend wasn't fishing. "I am a fisher of men," replied the clergyman. The VW eyed the daughter appreciatively and commented, "Well, you sure brought the right bait." (Thanks to Dick Jennings—Cortland).

WATCH AND WAIT

• Unless a big game animal drops immediately or within view of the shooter, it is best to sit tight for a time. If the wound is mortal, the animal will soon lie down to rest, and it may not be able to rise after a time. However, if it is pushed, it might be able to continue for miles before it succumbs. Impatience can lose your quarry for you because of circumstances. Or, you might push the animal into another hunter's territory where he can collect a trophy which is properly yours.

After the shot, watch to see what happens; wait if the animal doesn't drop within your view or hearing.

HELP TO HUNTERS

• Tree farm owners and lumber companies frequently welcome deer hunters on their property. Extent and warmth of the welcome is conditioned by the manners of those who are permitted to use the property. However, it is a happy circumstance, since both the tree owners and the hunters benefit. Overbrowsing by deer is one of the chief hazards to timber crops where deer are abundant. Unless the deer herds are kept at a reasonable level, future timber crops are seriously threatened. This is particularly true during a severe winter when deer are desperate for succulent browse and will strip the forest area of all new growth.

CROSS CURRENTS

• In planning a stand to watch for big game, wind direction is the most important consideration. Test for the prevailing breeze at several locations and times since an errant gust may fool you on the first try. And remember, air currents normally move *down* the mountain in the morning and evening. Even though the breeze may be from one direction, in between puffs these convection currents will carry your scent down the mountain. At mid-day, the air movement is *up* the mountains if the sun is shining.

While there are exceptions, particularly during periods of unseasonably warm nights and cloudy days, it is well to remember these general rules. Sense of smell is a big-game animal's first line of defense. This is the reason you seldom see much natural movement of game on days when the wind is strong and variable.

CAN OR CANT

• Cant is generally known to shooters as a deviation of the perfect perpendicular from the sighting plane. Gun shooters try to avoid it completely since tilting the gun or *canting* it to one side or the other, changes the point of impact of the projectile. On the other hand, free-style bowmen deliberately cant their bows. This prevents the arrow from slipping off the bow rest in the event of an imperfect draw wherein a roll of the string will tend to push the arrow away from the bow. In addition, it clears the line of vision to the target somewhat. However, a bowman must use and compensate for exactly the same amount of cant each time if he expects the arrow to go exactly where he wants it.

Use of a telescope sight on a gun eliminates the canting problem since the vertical line in the sight provides a

positive reference. By the same token, bowmen employing a sight use a straight vertical hold on their bows to reduce error. Nevertheless, a sight on a hunting bow can become a handicap since it tends to restrict the vision.

TENDERING TIME

• Except in the rare case of extremely old animals, there is no reason that wild game should be tough at the table. The only real caution in preparing wild game is to remember that it has very little natural fat. Consequently, too much speed and too high a heat in the oven toughens the outside and does not permit underlayers of flesh to become properly done. Addition of bacon strips and frequent basting in a moderate oven over a longer period of time than is normally used for domestic animals and birds will do the trick. Those who claim they don't like the taste of wild game do so because of prejudice or the experience of eating game which was not properly prepared before it hit the table.

WATER WORRIES

• Current estimates call for a 50 per cent increase in angling by 1976 and a 150 per cent increase by the year 2000! Consequently, the pressure on water for recreational uses promises to increase tremendously over its present near-critical stage. Trying to provide fishing in the face of industrial and municipal needs as well as other recreational uses poses a real problem for conservationists. The bright spot in the picture is increased building of dams for irrigation and flood control. Where there is clean water, there are fish. However, fast-water fish such as trout suffer every time man changes a stream.

TOUGH TICKETS

• Harry J. Traver, Los Angeles, Calif., brings up an old problem—cost of non-resident fishing licenses. Harry, WWI vet, complains that it is a hardship for retired people who use their declining years to travel the country on a minimum budget.

There was agitation a few years ago for a license good in any state, with revenues distributed to the states on a percentage of licensed resident fishermen. Nothing developed. Actually, most states provide reasonable fees for outside anglers. This year I had a 14-day ticket in Florida for \$3.25 and a full year ticket for fishing in Ontario for \$6.50. If you are spending some time in one area, the fees aren't bad.

But if you're moving around much, the cost of licenses can be considerable.

Collectors' Corner

Collecting coins from foreign lands and need at least one coin or paper note from each country. I study coins and countries as a Boy Scout project. Appreciate any help and will answer all letters. Father served in WWII and is a Past Post Commander.—David E. Nance, 20934 Hawaiian Ave., Artesia, Calif.

Will pay five cents each for U.S. pennies of 1920 or prior to that date, preferably before 1910, if they are in good condition.—Frank Miles, Box 135, Rosamond, Ill.

I collect salt and pepper shakers in novelty shapes. Would like to have at least one set from each state, showing the name of the city or state. Be glad to trade or help with your collection.—Dona Rae McClure, Box 464, Eureka, Mont.

Starting to collect small curios, such as iron crosses, German medals and emblems, German Marks or allied government money issued in Germany during WWII. Also collect WWII souvenirs and U.S. stamps. Have a few items to exchange. I am a member of Post 1114.—Jack Fisher, 1320 Henning Ave., Evansville 14, Ind.

Beginning a stamp collection and am particularly interested in U.S. duck stamps. I will be grateful for any sent to me. My dad is a member of Post 1580.—Donna Ersamer, 9 Bernard St., Hurley, Wis.

I collect books and unusual items connected with the late writer, Edgar Rice Burroughs. Mostly interested in Burroughs' books published by McClurg, Voll and Macaulay. Will happily pay postage. Be glad to trade.—Charles N. Reinsel, 120-8th Ave., Clarion, Pa.

Desire to obtain an electric clock mount in shape of a horseshoe with the horse beside it. Clock need not be in working order but otherwise in good condition. Perhaps jewelry store managers can be of help. Advise price.—Carl R. West, P.O. Box 828, Wadsworth, Kans.

Will trade one silver dollar for one Indian head U.S. cent in very good condition that is dated somewhere between 1859 and 1888.—Louis Hunt, Rt. 4, Box 101, Waycross, Ga.

I collect Army shoulder patches. Will trade. I am especially interested in the emblem of the U.S. and British Commandos of WWII.—Cliff Levin, 625 N. 9th St., Reading, Pa.

Collecting old books and manuals on Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing. Write if you have any you will part with. I am Quartermaster of Post 5823.—James M. H. McGinty, 254 Bellemonte Ave., Hawley, Pa.

My 8 year old son, Mark, is collecting rocks and minerals for a school science fair and is also hoping to interest other boys in this hobby. Appreciate anything. I am a member of Post 5446.—Leo Andstrom, Lovers Lane, Plainfield, Conn.

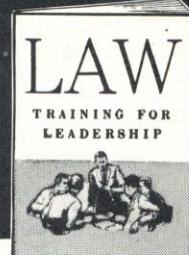
Want all kinds of U.S. stamps for shipment to Bristol, England, to be sold for the Little Elizabeth, Blind, of England Educational Fund. Am asking sponsoring group to award fund aid citations.—Jeffrey F. Heim, Post 8, 6162 Oak Crest Way, Los Angeles 42, Calif.

Would like to receive any pictures and letters of propaganda used by the Japanese overseas during WWII. I am Commander of Post 187.—Benjamin E. Kodadek, 4140 - 15th Ave. So., Minneapolis 7, Minn.

Would appreciate any stamps sent for my collection. Am unable to work since suffering a stroke nearly five years ago. I am a WWII veteran and a member of Post 524.—Robert W. McHale, 91 W. 6th St., Corning, N.Y.

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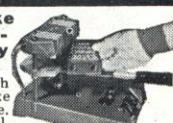
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MEN'S ACCESSORIES



MEN'S ACCESSORIES—Sterling silver with rhodium finish. Gold filled V.F.W. emblem in colors.

No. 1350 TIE CLIP, new short length—Alligator Back \$3.75

No. 1351 CUFF LINKS 4.50

No. 1352 BELT BUCKLE 4.50

ENSEMBLE, consisting of Tie Clip, Cuff Links and Belt Buckle in matching set.

No. 1353—Ensemble \$12.00

No. 1357 TIE CHAIN—Finished in triple yellow gold plate with Cross of Malta emblem in red, white and blue enamel. \$1.50
12 or more, each \$1.25

No. 1358 TIE CLIP—Alligator back, gold finish, short length with V.F.W. emblem. In colors \$1.75

No. 1359 RIBBED TIE CLIP—Rhodium finish, alligator back, with V.F.M. emblem in colors \$2.00

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No. 1360 RIBBED CUFF LINKS—Rhodium finish with V.F.W. emblem in colors \$3.50

No. 1361 TIE CLIP—Short length, alligator back, gold filled with V.F.W. emblem in colors \$3.50

No. 1363 V.F.W. BELT BUCKLE—Burnished bronze with Cross of Malta emblem in colors. Does not include belt, each \$2.75
12 or more, each \$2.50

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No. 1400 V.F.W. EMBLEM RING—10K yellow gold. Engraved shanks. Beautiful synthetic ruby setting \$30.00

No. 1401 V.F.W. EMBLEM RING—Similar to above with black onyx setting \$24.00

No. 1405 V.F.W. EMBLEM RING—10K yellow gold with black onyx top. V.F.W. in red, white and blue enamel \$19.00

No. 1406—Same as above except in sterling silver with yellow gold filled V.F.W. emblem in red, white and blue enamel \$9.00

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No. 1362 CUFF LINKS—Gold filled with V.F.W. emblem in colors \$5.25



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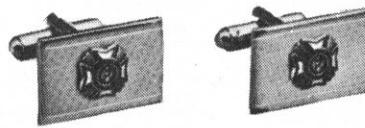
No. 1400-1401—V.F.W. Ring



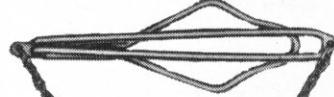
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No. 1358—Tie Clip



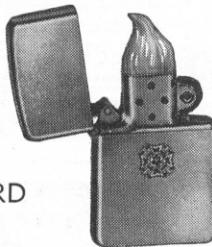
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No. 1368—Tie Chain



No. 1352—Belt Buckle



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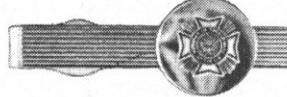
No. 1405-1406—V.F.W. Ring



No. 1352—Belt Buckle



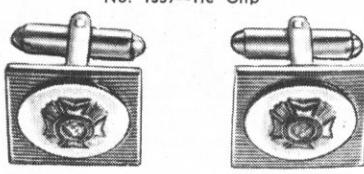
No. 1416-1417—V.F.W. Life Member Ring



No. 1359—Tie Clip



No. 1363—Belt Buckle



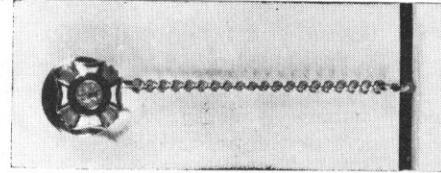
No. 1360—Cuff Links



No. 1361—Tie Clip



No. 1362—Cuff Links



No. 1368—Tie Tack with Chain

V.F.W. EMBLEM & SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

V.F.W. Building, 34th & Broadway, Kansas City 11, Missouri

Capitol Digest



By Francis W. Stover

Director, V.F.W. National Legislative Service

THE 88TH CONGRESS will convene in Washington on Jan. 9, 1963. With the Democratic Party maintaining its majority ratios in both the House and Senate, leadership of this next Congress should remain about the same.

All members of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs were reelected, save Frank W. Boykin, of Alabama, who was defeated in the primary. This should mean that Olin E. Teague, Texas, will continue as Chairman and William H. Ayres, Ohio, as ranking minority member. The House Committee on Appropriations will continue to be headed by Clarence Cannon, Missouri, with its Subcommittee on Independent Offices, which initially approves money for the Veterans Administration, Civil Service Commission, Selective Service System, Civil Defense Agencies, and National Aeronautic & Space Agency. The Subcommittee will continue to be headed by Albert Thomas of Texas. Missing for the first time in many years from the Subcommittee will be Sidney R. Yates, Illinois, who was defeated in his bid for election as Senator. Other members of this most important Subcommittee are: Joe Evins, Tennessee; Ed Boland, Massachusetts; Harold Ostertag, New York; Charles R. Jonas, North Carolina; and John Rhodes, Arizona.

On the Senate side, the Finance Committee, which considers all pension and compensation legislation in the Senate, will continue to be headed by Harry F. Byrd, Virginia, with John Williams, Delaware, serving as ranking minority member. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee will be headed by Senator Lister Hill, Alabama, with Barry Goldwater, Arizona, as ranking minority member. This Committee has jurisdiction over Veterans Administration hospital and medical benefits and any readjustment or education benefits for veterans. The Appropriation Committee on the Senate side will continue to be headed by Carl Hayden, Arizona, with the Chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee, which approves Veterans Administration expenditures, continuing to be Warren Magnuson, Washington.

Medical Care: Under P. L. 87-850, the Veterans Administration is authorized to pay a veteran for the repair or replacement of a prosthetic appliance if such appliance is damaged or destroyed in a fall or other accident caused by a compensable service-connected disability.

Another Act (P. L. 87-815) also gives authority to grant hospital care and medical services for service-connected disabled veterans who are United States citizens residing in foreign countries. Same law authorized the establishment of a VA office in Europe (P. L. 87-815).

Miscellaneous: P. L. 87-825 liberalizes the provisions of existing law governing the effective dates of awards, reductions, and discontinuances of monetary benefits under VA laws.

P. L. 87-850 requests the Veterans Administration to recognize decisions of state courts in states involving marriages or remarriages which are void or voidable except where fraud or collusion is involved.

P. L. 87-751 amends the oath of enlistment in the Armed Forces by including a provision obligating the enlistee to

support and defend the Constitution of the United States and by adding the phrase "so help me God" at the end of the oath. This oath is similar to the oath taken by persons appointed or elected to civil or military office and was strongly supported by the V.F.W.

Ban Communist Propaganda: P. L. 87-793 has two parts. One part increases the postal rates and another provides a general increase in the pay of Federal employees. The Postal Rate increase was very significant as far as the V.F.W. was concerned since the Congress did not increase second class postage for nonprofit organizations in the individual piece rate. This means that there will be no additional cost in the mailing of *V.F.W. Magazine*.

The Salary Reform Act for federal classified employees, and employees in the Postal Department, Foreign Service, and Veterans Administration, as well as other governmental units will provide an average of about 9.6 per cent increase to be spread out over a two-year period. In this Act was the so-called Cunningham Amendment which, in final form, permits the Postmaster General to intercept and detain unsealed matter coming from foreign countries which has been determined to be Communist propaganda material. However, after the addressee of such matter has been notified that the Post Office is holding it, it will be delivered to them only at their request, otherwise it will be destroyed. In the same vein, the Postmaster will, if requested, detain and return to the Post Office which mailed the material anything which the recipient finds to be obscene. These provisions were strongly supported by the V.F.W.

Another law has repealed the requirement in the National Defense Education Act that a person receiving benefits under that Act must sign a non-Communist affidavit (P. L. 87-835). The substitute law makes it a crime for any member of a Communist organization to receive benefits under this Act and is considered a much tougher requirement. The President, in signing this law on October 17, stated in part, "The affidavit requirement caused 32 of our colleges to refuse to participate in the National Defense Education Act Student Loan Program . . . representatives of many of our colleges testified that the affidavit discriminates against college students and was offensive to them." President Kennedy, while a Senator, was a leader in the movement to have the so-called Communist disclaimer struck from this program. It passed the Senate and House on voice votes without objections.

The 87th Congress did not yield to the many efforts to establish a separate pension program for veterans of World War I. Likewise, the 87th Congress failed to agree on a plan to reopen the National Service Life Insurance program for World War II and Korean veterans who have allowed their policies to lapse. However, one bill just missed being cleared for the President. The Senate also did not consider the several proposals to establish a standing Committee on Veterans Affairs. These are examples of unfinished business which will head the list of legislative objectives to be approved by this next Congress.



GENERAL CURTIS E. LE MAY

SECURITY IN SPACE -

- Can weapons be developed that strike with the speed of light?
- What might Khrushchev mean when he boasts of "fantastic weapons"?
- Could military space mastery provide a potential to dominate the world?
- How do nuclear weapons limit diplomatic maneuverability?
- Could modern space weapons neutralize earth based ICBM's?
- Why are the Soviets moving at full speed for a decisive advantage in space?
- Is there only one military viewpoint in the United States?
- Can tested principles of war be applied in the nuclear age?
- Does technological anticipation and development help deter war?

THESE AND OTHER VITAL QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE BY ONE OF OUR NATION'S FOREMOST MILITARY EXPERTS.



Challenge of Tomorrow!

By General Curtis E. Le May

Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force



THE MILITARY POINT of view is a figure of speech often used to describe something that really does not exist in the United States. The views of our military men differ as those of Congressmen from different districts, or clergymen of different faiths, or scientists of different backgrounds.

Like other responsible citizens, most military men try to study problems objectively and judge proposals honestly. But we use different background experience in the solution of our problems. We appreciate problems differently, and we do not always agree.

So it is wrong to suppose some kind of thought control produces only one military viewpoint on our country's problems. There is no such thing. But all the many military viewpoints must consider space as a new factor in foreign affairs. This factor will influence greatly our country's future. The problems of space development are much the same as problems that confronted the growth of aviation. But our World is changing swiftly. We can no longer take long years to recognize coming problems and more long years to theorize about their solution as we did with air-power in the 1920's and 30's. In today's world we have a hostile competitor for the solution of every problem—politi-

cal, technical and strategic: On the outcome of this competition depends our military security and our leadership.

It was in Worcester, Mass., at Clark University, almost half a century ago, that Dr. Robert Goddard proved the validity of rocket propulsion principles in a vacuum. These are the principles applied today to launch intercontinental missiles, orbiting satellites and interplanetary probes. They will be applied to launch our Lunar expedition and return it to earth. They will be applied to control maneuverable vehicles in space.

But it took a long time for us to recognize the importance of Goddard's work, even though he continued it until 1945. In 1926, he demonstrated the first successful liquid-fueled rocket flight at Auburn, Mass.

Many times during these years, Dr. Goddard successfully demonstrated rocket engine performance, and technical reports on his work were widely published by the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1936, a representative of the Army Air Corps visited Goddard to assess officially the military value of his work. The representative reported little of military value but said rockets might be useful to drive turbines!

So we did little to exploit Goddard's work until after World War II.

(Continued on Page 34)

Those Greyhounds of the Sea



By Captain W. G. Schofield, USNR

7 HERE'S A proud and salty birthday celebration going on in the United States Navy this year. The destroyer force is 60 years old.

And if there were candles on a cake to go with the anniversary, they'd reflect with brilliance the glowing actions these "Key Ships of the Fleet" have contributed to victory, peace and security all over the world since the first destroyer was born in 1902.

There'd be bright candles for USS *Fanning* and *Nicholson*, sinking the U-58 in our first submarine killing of World War I; for *Roper*, sinking the U-85 south of Norfolk in our first Atlantic submarine score of World War II; for the little destroyer escort *England*, smashing six big Japanese submarines in her first 12 days on patrol in the Pacific; for *Endicott* and the "Train Busters" of Korea, wrecking Communist supply trains as they came roaring down the Korean coastal railways; and for scores of other "Greyhounds of the Sea" that, through the years, have blazed records of heroism on missions of combat and mercy.

The incomparable role of destroyers in helping the U.S. maintain control of the world's sea lanes has been emphasized repeatedly by top Navy leaders during the years since the first World War.

Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, in a speech to the Navy League convention last

Editor's Note: The dramatic history of destroyers in the United States Navy is summed up in a new illustrated book, "Destroyers—60 Years," published this fall by Rand McNally & Company of Chicago. The author, Capt. William G. Schofield, USNR, is in charge of the Command Information Bureau established at Newport for the destroyer anniversary program by Cruiser-Destroyer Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. "Destroyers—60 Years" covers in text and pictures the action and progress from the time of the first destroyer, Bainbridge (DD-1) in 1902, to the commissioning of the nuclear-powered, guided missile destroyer, Bainbridge (DLG (N)-25), in 1962.

May, had this to say about the Navy's proud destroyers:

"One of the fundamental principles is that the Navy must be versatile. We view versatility, along with mobility and reliability, as indispensable characteristics of a powerful Navy. Nothing better typifies this quality than the destroyer — whose 60th anniversary we celebrate this year. In all our Navy, there is no ship more versatile . . . there is virtually no limit to a destroyer's possibilities, and it sets the pattern for the entire Navy."

The opening page of the stirring history of destroyers was written on Nov. 24, 1902, when USS *Bainbridge* (DD-1) was commissioned at Philadelphia. Now this fall, after 60 years as the Navy's "Spearhead of Sea Power," destroyers are opening a new chapter of their proud record with the commissioning at Quincy, Mass., of USS *Bainbridge* (DLG(N)-25), the world's first nuclear-powered, guided missile destroyer leader.

The *Bainbridge-to-Bainbridge* story, alive with dramatic and courageous action, is a story in which destroyermen take justifiable pride. It is the basis of their unique and cocky *esprit de corps*. It reflects in graphic detail the destroyer's shining contribution to the defense of security and freedom, at home and abroad.

Getting this story across to the American public is the purpose behind the Navy's "Sixty (Continued on page 32)

--And Still They March!

By ETHEL J. SWING

MOST VETERANS of World War II and Korea doffed their uniforms to brace up to the tensions of an uneasy peace.

But, in addition, some are called upon daily to wage a singularly difficult, soul-testing battle.

They are the epileptic veterans of World War II and Korea—11,000 of them are currently receiving compensation for service-connected epilepsy.

Today they march in profile. Their fight—an individual one against the prejudices and fears of men who deny them employment because of their disability.

Few people are aware that, for some men, the onset of epilepsy occurred during war-time service. For some, penetrating brain wounds, suffered in the heat of battle, induced or ultimately resulted in the onset of convulsive seizures.

Likewise, few people realize that modern anti-convulsant drugs have wrought a miracle in controlling convulsive seizures.

And few understand that work, itself, if the individual is suited for and well adjusted to it, is an actual deterrent to the frequency of seizure.

To demonstrate "that the epileptic can succeed in life, if once prejudice can be erased," the Veterans Administration some time ago published an admirable and inspiring document. Called "Occupations of Epileptic Veterans of World War II and Korean Conflict," it is "the first major study ever published of the employment experiences of veterans with epilepsy."

Here is what the pamphlet says:

"Many employers will not hire epileptics because they believe accident rates would increase, causing workmen's compensation costs to go up. Yet there are no significant differences between the accident rates for properly placed epileptics and others.

"Investigation by the U.S. Department of Labor compared the work performance of epileptics with the performance of matched non-epileptic workers. There was no significant difference between the two groups.

"The Veterans Administration itself has hired a large number of epileptics. A recent survey of VA hospitals, regional offices and centers shows 122 known epileptic employees . . . the work performance of this group of epileptics generally is found to be satisfactory; many are considered above average."

Sufferers of epilepsy, throughout history, have often attempted to conceal their disability—but the VA pamphlet offers a frank and honest 20th century approach to the problem. It includes brief work histories of hundreds of veterans who have had the courage to give details about their disability and their trials and triumphs

in seeking work—that others may indirectly be aided to find employment.

The employer of each veteran volunteering to participate in this study was already aware of his disability. But, in instance after instance, these American veterans have disclosed that they felt it wiser to conceal their epilepsy until the jobs were theirs—and well under their control. Many had previously been fired from one or more jobs after suffering epileptic seizure.

Most were fortunate in at last finding enlightened employers who were willing to let them show what they could do. Some feel they keep their jobs only because their work performance is sufficiently high to offset their handicap.

What kinds of work are they doing successfully?

These epileptic veterans are commercial artists and advertising men, radio announcers, high school teachers, lawyers, chemists and accountants. They operate and maintain atom smashing devices used in nuclear physical research. They are building inspectors and draftsmen, court reporters and carpet cutters, stock boys, janitors and yardmen. Wherever their talents lead them—there they are, zeroing in.

Many have prepared themselves to render useful service through training under the various Public Law benefits. Some got their jobs through employment agencies. Others secured employment with the assistance of family or friends. Most work a regular 40-hour work week. Some put in as much as 50 or 60 hours of work each week.

Would you like to meet a few of them? Here are four from the pages of the pamphlet:

Take the manager of a very successful heating and air-conditioning service business. He opened up shop for himself 13 years ago after losing several positions because of his epilepsy. He has seizures only once or twice a year. Unlike many epileptics who experience an aura, or warning, that an attack is coming on—his strike without warning. However, thanks to modern medicine, they are in the form of a short daze with no after effects. Within 10 or 15 minutes, this epileptic has recovered.

His job, carved out by himself, is to serve others—to contribute to their comfort and general well being.

Here is another epileptic veteran who specializes in serving others. His job: clergyman. For four months he performed the duties of a minister and no one connected with his church had any inkling of his disability. Now, however, the church officials are aware of his condition. His fear: that public opinion regarding his

epilepsy may render his services unacceptable.

Next, an aircraft inspector. One of the fortunate ones, he works with an aircraft manufacturing company which employs some 80 persons with epilepsy and has always cooperated in their selective placement.

First hired as an inspector of subassemblies, this veteran was limited to work away from moving machinery and electrical currents. Also, he was denied duties requiring climbing or work on cat walks or scaffolding. Even so, after a period, the plant doctor recommended a change in his job to avoid the pressure of his inspection duties.

He works a 40-hour week and has taken off-duty training in the company's upgrading program. He experienced no seizures at all during an 18 month period.

If you live in one municipality in the Middle Atlantic States, any day of the week you may have heard a certain radio sports and special features program—or tuned in on a three-hour specialty program some Saturday.

An epileptic veteran who, on the average, works about 60 hours a week, prepared and broadcast these programs for your enjoyment.

Hired on a three-month trial basis, he clinched the job the first month.

Yet, he has epileptic seizures about once a month or every six weeks. Fortunately, he experiences a warning of impending attacks and, at such times, say once a month, he simply refrains from broadcasting.

And so they march—these soldiers of courage—to a new kind of victory.

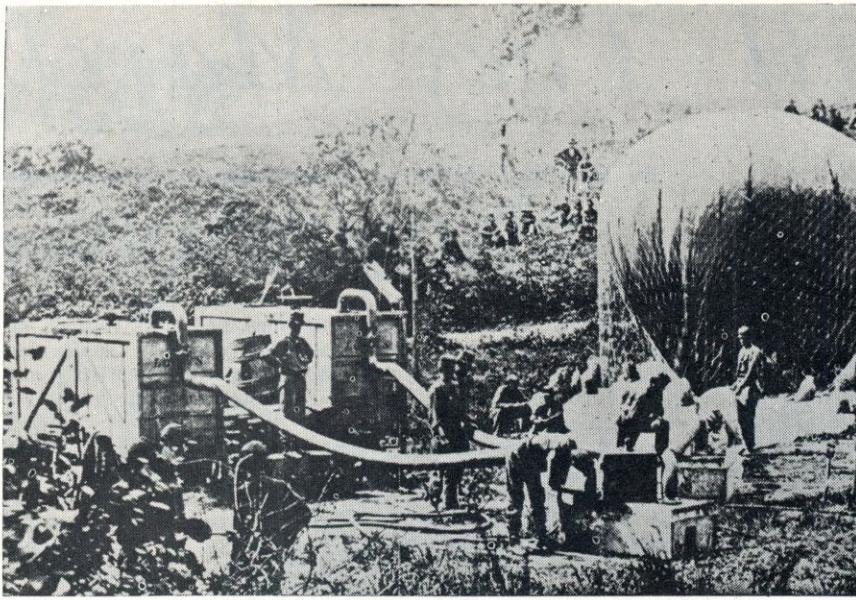
Epilepsy, a disorder of the nervous system, is an *individual* disease. It is characterized by disturbances in the rhythm of electrical discharges from the brain. Frequency and severity of seizure vary remarkably from person to person.

With the merciful medical help now available, epilepsy has become for many veterans—as for numerous Americans—an occasional or, at most, a "part-time" disability, enabling each to work, as do all men, within his own individual limitations. But each *can* perform useful service, and, in the best American tradition, each *wants* work.

Veterans Administrator John S. Gleason, Jr., in summing up his agency's efforts to get broader understanding on this subject says:

"My hope is that the facts presented in this pamphlet will help tear down the barriers that still exist, so that the day will come when epileptics will be measured not as a group apart, but as men and women created by God, the same as all the rest of us."

[The End]



Observation balloons were used by both the Union and Confederate armies during the war between the States to help detect enemy maneuvers. Here the Union balloon "Intrepid" is inflated during the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31-June 1, 1862.

By Walt Huron & Richard LaCoste

(Photos courtesy U. S. Air Force)

EYE IN THE SKY

THE IMPORTANCE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AS A MILITARY WEAPON WILL CONTINUE TO GROW



Combat cameras are installed by crew members in an RF-80 of the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 5th Air Force, for Combat missions in Korea.

IN THE BATTLE of Fleurus, Belgium, June 26, 1794, French Republican forces under Marshal Jourdan defeated the armies of Austria and her allies, commanded by the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, and forced the evacuation of Flanders. Thus was France saved from the threat of invasion.

A balloonist, high over the battlefield, saw and reported to the French commander the enemy's disposition and movements.

History does not record whether or not these observations were decisive elements in the battle. However, this was the earliest recorded use of aerial reconnaissance, and Marshal Jourdan did win the battle.

Later, during the American Civil War, or War Between the States, the Union Army used observation balloons with indifferent results. Professor T. C. S. Lowe, a scientist and inventor who had been appointed Chief of the Aeronautics Corps, made frequent and accurate reports on advancing enemy troops during the Battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31-June 1, 1862.

In the same war, a Union Army balloonist photographed a large area of Virginia on a single plate.

But the balky balloons with their cumbersome gas-generating equipment imposed burdens on personnel and transport. In the opinion of most generals, the balloon wasn't worth the bother.

British and French armies used balloon observations in their colonial campaigns. But balloon activities were auxiliary functions, not integrated into the military intelligence procedures. Again, results were unimpressive.

The balloonist could hardly be blamed for the limited value of his services. Up there, swaying in his wicker basket, he performed, perhaps unwittingly, a variety of specialized tasks—observation, evaluation, communication, photography. Decades, almost a century would pass, before men were

trained in the various specialized fields in which he amateurishly dabbled. He had to be an amateur. The profession had not yet been born.

As late as World War I, photographic and photometric arts were relatively primitive. By the standards of a later day, the entire war was primitive. Aviation and photography teamed well. A bomber pilot, lumbering along at 200 miles per hour under a 6,000 foot ceiling, could consult a crude photo map of the terrain below him, and make whatever visual corrections were necessary.

If the map did not pinpoint his target for him, it usually got him within sight of the target. He then could fly the rest of the mission visually and by the "seat of his pants."

By this time, military intelligence had acquired a new and valuable tool. The aerial camera quickly proved itself and readily found acceptance. The Germans, who were making 400 aerial photographs daily at the beginning of World War I, were making ten times that number by 1917. The French, equally aware of the importance of the new weapon, processed as many as 10,000 aerial photos in a single night.

Following World War I, aviation and photography, as separate sciences, continued to progress. But it was not until 1939, when Soviet forces faced Finland's Mannerheim Line, that aerial photography again assumed an important role in war.

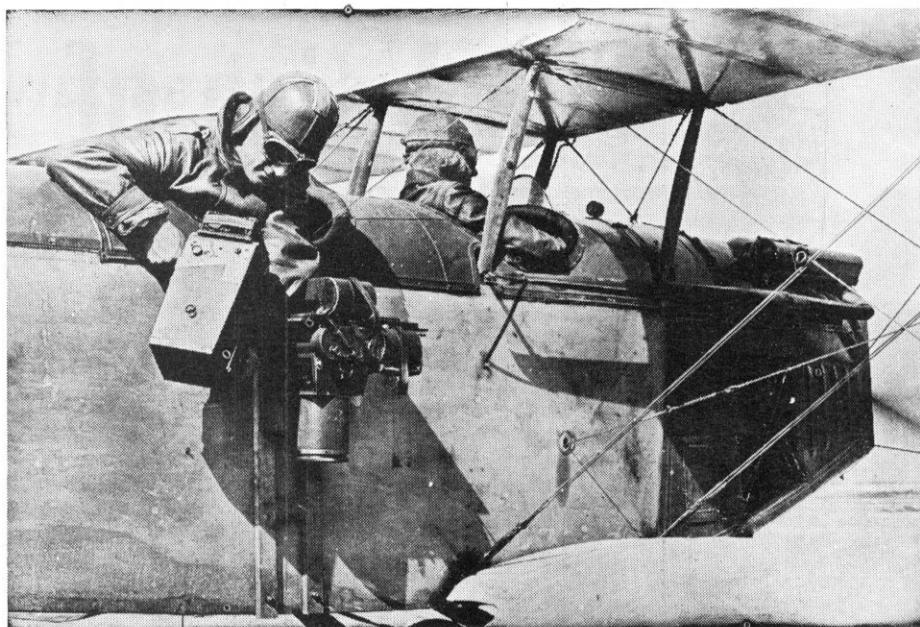
The Mannerheim Line was a defense in depth—then an obstacle unique in military experience. A number of reputable military authorities had pronounced it impregnable.

Strategists had no precedent, no proved military doctrine which could here be applied, and very little knowledge of the defenses against which they were pitted.

In this situation, the Communists adapted aircraft for photographic reconnaissance over enemy lines. Photo-interpretive techniques were developed. Technicians were trained.

Operational planning became increasingly dependent on photographic intelligence and the swift penetration of the Finnish ramparts vindicated the technique.

Not only was the Soviet Army impressed, but other military leaders came to attach high importance to the art and science of aerial reconnaissance.



ABOVE: Photo map making during early days of photo reconnaissance. Cameras mounted for vertical and oblique photos. BELOW LEFT: In World War II, a member of the 90th Photographic Reconnaissance Wing loads camera into plane at an Italian base. BELOW RIGHT: Planes strafe Korean village which aerial photos showed was sheltering Communist troops.



Came World War II. On the Western Front, during the eight months of "passive war" which followed the fall of Poland, the German army photographed French defenses from the northwest border to the English Channel and Lyons. These photographs formed the basis for German planning and the advance that circumvented the Maginot Line. Soon the Germans were rolling across France.

On the Russian front, Red Army photography multiplied 15-fold between 1941 and 1945. During the battles of Stalingrad, Belgorod-Kharkov and Minsk, and the breaching of the Stalingrad blockade, the value of the aerial camera again was demonstrated. One Russian commander put it bluntly when he said: "Photo reconnaissance is our mainstay, for without it we are virtually blind. (Continued on Page 28)





The Voice of Democracy

VALUE OF SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS INCREASED IN 1963 V.F.W. VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

SCHOLARSHIP awards totaling \$12,500 are expected to draw about 500,000 high school participants in the 16th annual Voice Of Democracy Contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"*What Freedom Means To Me*" will again be the theme of the National Broadcast Scriptwriting contest. The contest has proven valuable in helping students to realize the importance of freedom, its political vitality and essential meaning. By increasing the value of scholarships a total of \$8,750 over last year's awards, the V.F.W. hopes to attract a record number of entries.

The contest is open to all 10th, 11th and 12th grade students attending schools in the United States. It will be conducted on five levels—school, city, district, state and national. The 50 winners on the state level and those of the Panama Canal Zone and District of Columbia will meet at the nation's capitol for the final judging. All expenses will be paid by the V.F.W. The \$12,500 in scholarships will be divided among the top four national contest winners. They will be selected at the V.F.W. Department Commander's Conference in Washington, March 31-April 2, 1963.

National winners can apply their scholarships to any accredited college or university of their choice in the United States. If one of the winners proves to be a foreign exchange student, then he will be permitted to apply his award to any certified school of higher learning in his own country. The prizes:

First . . . \$5,000; second . . . \$3,500; third . . . \$2,500; fourth . . . \$1,500.

The contest rules state that all 10th, 11th and 12-grade students, of all races and creeds, in

all public, private and parochial schools in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the Panama Canal Zone (except past national winners) are eligible.

2. Each contestant writes and orally delivers a brief broadcast script on the theme, "What Freedom Means To Me."

3. The script must be the contestant's original work, based on personal experience, and represent his own thinking. However, the contest may also be a classroom project with one student selected to represent the room in school competition. References may be used sparingly, if plainly identified when used.

4. Contestants may take no more than five minutes, no less than three minutes, to deliver their scripts orally.

5. Writing and delivery should be in the style of radio and television commentary. Voice should be normal and conversational, not overly oratorical.

6. The contestant's approach should be positive . . . for democracy, and not against other political forms.

Jack Mathieson, V.F.W. National Director of Youth Activities, said that 50,000 booklets setting out contest rules and instructions had been mailed to schools, elements of the V.F.W., broadcasting stations and other interested parties.

The contest is conducted with the cooperation of the National Association of Broadcasters and the State Association of Broadcasters. It is endorsed by the United States Office of Education. The National Association of Secondary School Principals, a department of the National Education Association, has placed the contest on its approved list of national contests and activities for the school year 1962-63.

Mathieson stressed that this is an audio script writing contest rather than an essay contest. He said that most members of the Broadcasters Associations had agreed to help entrants record their scripts on single track tape. Mathieson urges V.F.W. Post officers to contact all high schools in their areas to see if contest booklets have been received. He said the names and addresses of the schools which had not received the booklets should be forwarded to V.F.W. National Headquarters, Kansas City 11, Mo., immediately.

Suggested deadlines for various levels of the contest:

Schools—Feb. 8, 1963; community or district—Feb. 15, 1963.

Entry deadline for the State winners to the National contest—March 8, 1963.

In addition to the schools, Mathieson asks that Post officers contact local radio and television stations to make arrangements for taping the scripts of the local contestants.

[The End]

YOUR CHRISTMAS WILL BE BRIGHTER WHEN YOU

REMEMBER THE KIDS AT YOUR NATIONAL HOME



**YOUR CONTRIBUTION FOR V.F.W. NATIONAL HOME
SEALS THIS CHRISTMAS WILL PROVIDE MUCH JOY
FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR**

JUST AS IT IS for every boy and girl in a typical American family, Christmas is the most wonderful time of the year for the group of youngsters who live at the V.F.W. National Home, Eaton Rapids, Mich. And just as other children, the Home children yearn for all the things that make for the happy way of American family life.

Thanks to the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary, the more than 200 children at the Home do enjoy all the happiness of childhood and adolescence that is rightfully theirs. They live together, comfortably and secure, in one of the most remarkable and delightful child-villages ever conceived—a complete, self-contained, little community that tries to furnish their every want and need.

As far as is known, the V.F.W. National Home is the only home for orphans in the world where the children are reared in family groups, live in houses typical of the average suburb, attend the public schools and worship in the churches of their respective faiths. It is a truly unique undertaking—and it has all been made possible through the generous contributions and efforts of V.F.W. men and women.

But, in order that the National Home can continue to function as the great child-welfare institution it is, it must continue to receive the necessary funds to meet the constantly mounting costs of operation. The main source of income for the V.F.W. National Home is the annual sale of National Home Christmas seals. This campaign provides more than half of the money needed to maintain the Home

for one year. The balance of the funds received by the National Home each year comes from the annual sale of V.F.W. Buddy Poppies.

So, at this time of year, members of the V.F.W. and its Ladies Auxiliary have the opportunity to demonstrate once again their great love for the children of their National Home. Once again, they will receive a familiar envelope in the mail—one containing sheets of 100 beautiful V.F.W. National Home Christmas seal stamps. For each set of seals, V.F.W. and Auxiliary members are asked to donate a one dollar bill, or as much as they care to donate to these orphans of the nation's veterans. Remember, every dollar that you give will be spent for food, shelter, clothing and the physical welfare of the children entrusted to the care of your National Home.

No philanthropy that you may favor affords you richer satisfaction than to give what you can to the National Home. Please be as generous as you can in responding to this appeal. And remember, these seals are designed not only for seasonal use, but for use the year around.

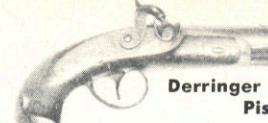
Make this gift your personal Christmas greeting, not only to the children at the National Home, but to the memory of every American who died in the service of his country—with a picture of his loved ones close to his heart.

By simply mailing your dollar, a money order or your personal check you can say "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" to these wonderful children at your National Home and help assure them of their future welfare and happiness. Please don't let them down.

[The End]



Kentucky Percussion Cap Rifle



Derringer "Philadelphia" Pistol



Kentucky Percussion Pistol

By Charles Edward Chapel

GYN COLLECTING FOR BEGINNERS



Sharps Buffalo 1848 Percussion Rifle



Kentucky Flintlock Rifle



Spanish Flintlock Shotgun



Oriental Flintlock "Blunderbuss"



Paterson Colt Revolver



Kentucky Flintlock Rifle



U.S. Model 1812 Flintlock

Editor's Note: The author of this enticing article on gun collecting, Charles E. Chapel, is a man of great versatility. He is a member of the Assembly of the California Legislature, a professional mechanical engineer, a top aeronautical designer and the author of 23 books and more than 3,000 published magazine articles on firearms, aviation, electronics and criminal investigation. He served for 11 years as a U.S. Marine Corps officer, and is a member of V.F.W. Post 9631, Manhattan Beach, Calif. The firearm illustrations are from the books by Author Chapel.



MOST MEN OWN at least one old firearm that is the nucleus of an interesting and valuable gun collection. It may be a flintlock from the Revolutionary or the War of 1812, a "cap-and-ball" revolver from the Civil War, a Krag from the Spanish-American War, a Springfield from World War I, or one of the many war relics brought home from World War II or the Korean War. It may be merely an old shotgun that grandfather used to bring down a goose in the hunting season. Any of these weapons can arouse our interest in collecting.

Whether we collect guns for their historic and patriotic associations, the progress in mechanical design they exhibit, or simply for the pure fun of having a hobby, the end result is the same—the admiration of old guns. A number of





Caucasus Mountains Miquelet Pistol



Kentucky Flintlock Pistol



Oriental Miquelet Pistol

questions about starting a collection need to be answered. Should I have a general collection or should I specialize? Where and how do I get the guns? How can I identify and classify them? What are they worth?

The first problem is where and how to acquire guns for a collection. Visit junk shops and second-hand dealers, tell your friends and relatives that you are forming a collection, and write to all dealers in antique guns who advertise in the many gun magazines now on the newsstands. Locate antique gun collectors' clubs in your area, attend the meetings, and examine the weapons the members exhibit for sale or trade.

Books on gun collecting are plentiful today. Generally, you must buy them from book stores or through the mail from publishers or dealers in antique guns who sell books as a sideline. A few are available from libraries. Some modern gun books are on dueling pistols, freaks and oddities, Confederate weapons, United States martial firearms, derringers (made by Henry Deringer, Jr., and his imitators), Kentucky rifles and pistols, European arms, and Oriental weapons.

SPECIALIZED GUN COLLECTIONS

Every collector starts with a general collection for the same reason that every boy who collects stamps begins with a wide variety of stamps from many nations, most of them purchased at low prices. War veterans tend to start with shoulder arms because these are either handed down in a family or brought home from the wars. The term "shoulder arms," incidentally, includes muskets (smoothbores), musketoons (short muskets), rifles, and carbines (short rifles).

Shoulder arms can be classified according to the method of setting fire to the powder charge in the rear of the barrel, whether the powder is loose or in a cartridge. There is a long series of methods of igniting the powder, but most collectors start with flintlocks, percussion (cap-and-ball), or cartridge arms. The same thing can be said for pistols and revolvers because one of the biggest problems in the development of firearms has been ignition.

Closely related to the development of ignition, is a collection of either muzzle-loading or breech-loading arms, both shoulder arms and hand guns (pistols and revolvers). Many beginners think that all cartridge arms were breech-loaders, but this is not true. All breech-loading weapons did not use cartridges as we know them today until the development of the metallic cartridge case which contains the powder charge, the bullet and the primer in one package.

Another specialty is collecting either single-shot or multi-shot firearms. Until the development of the comparatively modern cartridge, most firearms were single-shot, although multi-shot hand and shoulder weapons were made and used more than 300 years ago.

Few specialists in shoulder arms collect semi-automatic repeating rifles because these are relatively modern.

KENTUCKY RIFLES AND PISTOLS

The Kentucky rifle originated as a distinct type in the vicinity of Lancaster, Pa. Many of the famous early makers of Kentucky rifles worked in Pennsylvania or neighboring states. The name "Kentucky" was not applied to this type until many years after it emerged as a fully developed type sometime between 1725 and 1728. These were flintlock, muzzle-loading rifles of great accuracy for that period and each was "hand made." No two were alike, even when made by the same man.

In 1807, the Rev. Alexander Forsyth, a Scotch Presbyterian minister received a patent for a percussion (cap-and-ball) ignition system. In 1812, he organized his own company in London. By 1816, percussion ignition was fairly well accepted in the United States. About 1828, those who had been making Kentucky flintlock rifles began to turn them out with percussion locks. By 1830, the flintlock was regarded as obsolete, but the percussion system was not generally adopted for most types of firearms in America until after 1842. Some flintlock arms were used in battle as late as the opening years of the Civil War by Confederate and some Union troops but were discarded as fast as percussion arms were issued.

In collecting firearms, it must be realized that there is a vast amount of overlapping in makes, models, types of ignition, methods of loading, firing mechanisms, and other mechanical and historic details. This is true because firearm development has been a gradual, evolutionary process.

Kentucky pistols were made by the same men who made Kentucky rifles but they were not recognized by collectors as a distinct type until 1939. Prior to that year, Kentucky pistols were described by collectors, dealers and museum curators as "horsemen's pistols," "great coat pistols," and by other terms which indicated that they were usually large-caliber, single-shot pistols, usually flintlock, suitable for use by mounted men. Today, they are among the rarest of all American firearms and are sold at extremely high prices, although before 1939 they could be bought for prices ranging from \$20 to \$50 apiece.

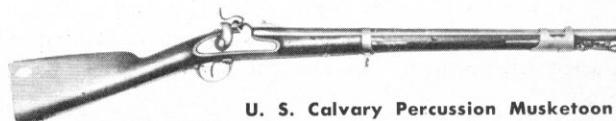
This is an example of what collectors call "sleepers," a term used for firearms which are sold at relatively low prices until national demand increases their rarity.

U. S. MARTIAL AND SEMI-MARTIAL FIREARMS

Veterans often start their collections with U.S. Martial Shoulder Arms. This group includes all those muskets, musketoons, rifles, and carbines made by the U.S. national armories at Springfield, Mass., and at Harper's Ferry, Va.; or bought by the United States from private contractors and issued to the Armed Forces. Weapons issued for experimental or trial use, inventors' models, and those carried by state troops not called to federal service are classified U.S. Semi-Martial Shoulder Arms. (Continued on page 37)



Winchester—Model 1876 Repeating Rifle



U. S. Cavalry Percussion Musketoons



Things you didn't know about

Christmas

By DUANE VALENTRY

CHRISTMAS lore is as fascinating as other lore, but not too well-known. Some of these holiday facts and fancies may surprise you.

Although December 25 is hailed by occidental Christians as the spiritual birthday anniversary of Jesus Christ, the actual date of His birth is not known. Christians of the East observe the nativity on January 7 and most Biblical scholars place the date of Christ's birth in late December or early January by the Gregorian calendar now in use. It is believed that early Roman Christians adopted December 25 to observe Christ's Coming because that date had already been established as a Roman holy day—the *natalis invicti solis*—by worshippers of Mithras, the Persian God of Light. Mithraism flourished in the Roman Empire the first three centuries (A.D.) and was the chief religious rival of Christianity during that period. Barbaric invasions of the Roman Empire during the 3rd and 4th centuries resulted in wholesale destruction of Temples of Mithras. Christianity then became more powerful and Mithraism gradually died out.

CHRISTMAS POEM: Although millions are familiar with the poem that begins:

"Twas the night before Christmas
And all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring,
Not even a mouse . . ."
scarcely anyone can tell you who wrote it, or when, or why.

It was written by Dr. Clement C. Moore in 1822 strictly for the amusement of his own children. He was a

professor of Biblical learning at the General Theological Seminary, New York, from 1821-50. His more serious writings include a book of poems and Hebrew and English lexicons. Dr. Moore considered the Christmas poem a bit of rhyming whimsy and not worthy of publication. A friend of the doctor, captivated by the verses, pilfered the poem for posterity and had it published in 1823 under the title "A Visit from St. Nicholas." Thus were the fanciful reindeer, Dasher, Dancer, Donder and Blitzen, salvaged from obscurity to delight new generations at Christmastime the past 139 years.

CHRISTMAS HOLLY: The red berries symbolize the blood of Christ and the promise of eternal life. "Christ's Thorn," as it is sometimes called, is actually a symbol of the Crucifixion, and it is believed that "holly" derives from "holy." In some lands it is known as the "holy tree."

POINSETTIA: Once an Aztec maiden in the sky broke her heart and the drops of blood which were scattered on earth bloomed as vivid flowers. Known in Mexico as "Flower of the Holy Night," cuttings of poinsettia were first brought to America by Joel Poinsett, first American minister to Mexico. Popular here since 1825, it is unknown in Europe as a holiday decoration.

HOLIDAY WREATH: Comes to us from the crown of thorns, and means "Good Will to All."

YULE LOGS: The presence in the home of evergreen boughs and logs was early believed to augur for eternal life.

CHRISTMAS TREE: Long ago they had "Christian Trees," hung with gifts and so-called because giving was a trait peculiarly Christian. But placing gifts on a tree probably originated with early forest dwellers who hung food out of reach of animals and hung gifts to appease their deities.

MISTLETOE: Anciently, the Druids placed this on their altars of worship, and after the birth of Christ thought the vine had healing power. However, to the early Christians it symbolized evil, which is why it has never been favored as a church decoration, even though used widely in the home. Blame the custom of kissing under this green on romantic pre-Christian Celts and Teutons of northern Europe.

SANTA CLAUS: Not from the North Pole came this jovial gent, but surprisingly enough from the heart of Europe. Saint Nicholas was born in Turkey 1600 years ago, became a bishop, did many good works, and in time was made the patron saint of spinsters, sailors and pawnbrokers, as well as the patron saint of Russia. Good St. Nick was honored yearly throughout Europe and particularly by the Dutch, who brought the custom with them to the New World, also their contraction of "Santa Claus."

Many of our cherished customs, it can be seen, originated as heathen customs and were taken into general usage by early Christians, who celebrated the festival of Christmas from the time of the 4th century. They have, however, become hallowed with time and happy association.

[The End]

CORPORAL OF THE GUARD POST NO. 3

By M. Leslie Decker



JULY 3, 1944—D plus 27, Cherbourg has fallen to the Allies but the battle for St Lo is still in progress. Continuous tank and mortar fire can be heard in the distance, some four or five miles to the east.

From a clearing hacked out of the Normandy countryside, the 109th Squadron, 67th Group, Ninth Air Force flew their P-51 Mustangs in support of the ground forces.

Mechanic Lester (Snuffy) Smith was doing sentry duty down on the flight line that night. It was one of those dark, no-moon nights when the only light is from the stars and the dark shadows of the bushes and trees stand out darker than the surrounding darkness.

This wasn't Snuffy's first sentry duty, but it was something that he had never gotten used to. Snuffy figured himself a mechanic not a sentry. This standing out here in the dark with a gun was not something that he would have chosen, had he been given a choice.

As Snuffy sat musing, he thought he heard something in the brush. He gripped his gun tighter and strained to see through the darkness. Suddenly, there it was again. Crunch, crunch, like a heavy body pushing its way through the bushes.

"Halt! Who goes there?"

No answer, crunch, crunch.

"Halt! Who goes there?"

No answer.

"Halt! Who goes there?"

No answer, just the crunch, crunch, crunch of heavy steps.

Then, suddenly, a dark shadow emerged from the bushes, not twenty yards distant, and moved directly toward him.

Crack! Snuffy fired point blank at the advancing shadow.

With a barely audible groan, the shadowy object settled to the ground and lay still.

"Corporal of the Guard, Post number three!" Snuffy bellowed. "Corporal of the Guard, Post number three!"

The call was echoed down the line as the other Posts picked it up.

When the Corporal of the Guard arrived, Snuffy pointed toward the shadow on the ground.

"He didn't answer my challenge to stop!" Snuffy stated defensively.

The corporal turned his light onto the ground in front of them.

"No wonder you didn't get an answer," he said as his flashlight outlined the body of a cow. "It doesn't speak our language."

[The End]

National Affairs

ABC Under Verbal Fire . . .

V.F.W. Joins In Censure

WIDESPREAD public wrath, strongly joined in by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, greeted a television program incorporating remarks by Alger Hiss on the career of Richard M. Nixon, which was carried by about 75 affiliates of the American Broadcasting Company on November 11.

Veterans were given a double jolt because the network cancelled a special Veteran's Day program, "The American Fighting Man," to run the controversial post-mortem on Nixon's political life. Many veterans, who had made it a major point to view the special show scheduled, were shocked to find the program replaced by one which gave air to the remarks of Hiss. He was convicted in January of 1950 on two counts of perjury after denying he had passed secret State Department documents to the agent of a Communist spy ring. Hiss served three years and 8 months of a 5-year sentence in federal prison on the convictions.

Nixon first gained national prominence in 1948 by his leadership of a Congressional investigation which resulted in Hiss's downfall from a high U.S. State Department office.

Howard K. Smith, American Broadcasting Company commentator, taped the program after Nixon was defeated in the recent general election for the California governorship. The show was entitled: "The

Political Obituary of Richard M. Nixon."

A.B.C. switchboard circuits were swamped by a deluge of protests and complaints following the show. Pickets marched in New York and elsewhere, and veterans organizations publicly denounced the program.

Affiliate TV stations of A.B.C. which carried the presentation also reported an abundance of public criticism. Among stations that refused to carry the program were four in Philadelphia, and those in Kansas City, Mo., New Haven, Conn., Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio.

V.F.W. Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Joseph J. Lombardo, Brooklyn, N.Y., sent the following telegram to Leonard H. Goldenson, A.B.C. Chairman of the Board:

"On behalf of the 1,300,000 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and Commander-in-Chief Byron B. Gentry, who is out of the country at this time, I want to vehemently protest your cancellation of the Veterans Day program, 'The American Fighting Man,' so that you might carry the program, 'The Political Obituary of Richard M. Nixon.' Your actions show complete and utter disrespect for the men you were to honor, the American fighting man, and the use of Alger Hiss on your program indicates a total disregard of responsibility. We are making our position in this matter known to the Federal Communications Commission."



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF Byron B. Gentry (right) conferred recently with Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz concerning those resolutions adopted by delegates at the 1962 V.F.W. National Convention which involve service to veterans administered by the Department of Labor. The V.F.W. leader was accompanied by V.F.W. Inspector General Pete Stack, Houston, Texas, and Omar B. Ketchum, Executive Director of the V.F.W. Washington Office.

New Program Invigorates Meeting Of Quartermasters/Adjutants

SCORES OF Adjutants and Quartermasters, representing nearly every Department in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, gathered in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15-16, for their annual conference. National officers and members of the National Headquarters staff met with the State V.F.W. officers to brief them on current policies of administration and operational procedures.

Two innovations incorporated in this year's meeting met with the outstanding approval of the conferees. The first was a panel discussion during which Quartermaster General J. A. "Al" Cheatham served as moderator, and the second was a program of instruction in which staff officers headed special discussion groups.

At the opening session of the conference, Commander-in-Chief Byron B. Gentry welcomed the Adjutants and Quartermasters and outlined the general program for the new year. Senior Commander-in-Chief Joseph J. Lombardo and Inspector General Peter Stack next made brief remarks.

Adjutant General Julian Dickenson discussed problems of administration, stressing the desire of the National Headquarters to cooperate in every way with the Departments. He was followed by Mark Kinsey, Director of Community Service, Americanism and Loyalty Day, and Robert A. Lowe, Director of Membership and Extension, who spoke on the functions and responsibilities of their respective offices.

The afternoon session featured a report by Quartermaster General J. A. Cheatham and a discussion of the new Post Group Accident Insurance plan led by Assistant Quartermaster General Herb W. Irwin. A resume of the 1963 Buddy Poppy program was presented by Assistant Adjutant General Elmer L. Jenkins, Director of Buddy Poppy Sales. Director Mark Kinsey then



MEMBERS of the V.F.W. National Buddy Poppy Committee met at the National Headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14, to formulate plans for the 1963 Buddy Poppy campaign. Pictured here, left to right: Elmer L. Jenkins, Director, Buddy Poppy Department; Adj.-Qm. James C. Gates, Alabama; Adj.-Qm. Lowell J. Eastlund, Committee Chairman, Minnesota; Adj.-Qm. Robert J. Nutt, California; Qm. Thomas McLaughlin, California; and Adjutant Joseph T. Gumo, New York.

addressed the assembled state leaders on the Americanism and Loyalty Day programs for the coming year.

On Tuesday, Oct. 16, the session opened with a discussion of V.F.W. public relations and *V.F.W. Magazine*. John L. Smith, Director of Public Relations and Publications and editor of *V.F.W. Magazine*, commented on the new policies of the publication and invited suggestions and ideas.

Serving as panelists during the panel discussion that followed were Assistant Adjutant General Elmer L. Jenkins, Adjutant Quartermaster Billie Dorris, Texas; Adjutant Quartermaster Lowell Eastlund, Minnesota, and Adjutant Quartermaster W. I. Wooddell, Virginia. In this program questions concerning the administration of their Departments were projected by the audience and the panelists presented their proposed solutions.

The afternoon of the second day was devoted to the special group discussion program. The Department officers were encouraged to bring any individual problems before the national staff officers.

Greetings

TO OUR VETERANS:

The world is divided today, perhaps more than at any other time in history. There are many ways to express that division. We can say East versus West; tyranny versus freedom; Communism versus Democracy; or Russian imperialism versus America's proven history of supporting self-determination.

All of these ways of expressing the tragic division between peoples are useful and descriptive. But perhaps the clearest distinction is between those who believe, as we believe, in the spirit of Christmas and those who despise the ways of peace and whose narrow vision holds contempt for those who believe that giving is better than taking.

I believe that this division of the world will not continue. Despite major setbacks, peoples have grown ever closer to a realization that good will toward their fellow men is the true and only way to a full and happy life. The movement of history is toward good will and freedom and this in large measure is due to you—the war veterans of the United States.

May this spirit of freedom and good will continue to grow and flourish, so that our children need never face, as you have faced, the deadly trial of war.

And may this Holiday Season bring to all of you the traditional joys we feel at Christmas time.

J. S. Gleason, Jr.
Administrator

National Home

National Home Board Elects New Officers at Annual Meeting

FRED E. BARRETT, Post 3397, Chester, Mont., was elected President of the V.F.W. National Home Board of Trustees during the annual meeting of the Board held at the Home on Oct. 27, 1962. He succeeds Comrade Wellington Rupp, Post 3694, Seattle, Wash.

Comrade Barrett, a Past Commander of the Dept. of Montana has served as a member of the National Home Board of Trustees since 1956 and was elevated to President from the office of Vice President held last year. He represents the 6th National Home District comprising the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming.

Mrs. Sherman L. (Hedwig) Olson, Past National President of the Ladies Auxiliary to the V.F.W., was elected to the office of Vice President of the Board.

Re-elected to the office of Secretary-Treasurer A. E. Littlefield, Eaton Rapids, Mich., and also re-elected as Home Attorney was Charles Wagner, Detroit, Mich.

Two new Trustees were elected by vote of the life members of the National Home for five year terms. They are Mrs. James (Gertrude) Rhind, Wilmington, Del., Past National President of the Ladies Auxiliary to the V.F.W., and Thomas Bennett, Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Rhind represents the 2nd National Home District (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware). Comrade Bennett represents the 1st District (Maine, New Hampshire, Ver-

mont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York).

Four Board members were elected to serve on the National Home Management Committee for the coming year. They were Vice President Mrs. Sherman L. Olson, Donald Draher, Post 7439, Royal Oak, Mich.; William R. Baker, Post 3155, Winnsboro, La.; Walter J. Gates, Post 800, Galveston, Texas.

New Assistant Manager For V.F.W. National Home



James W. Nelson

THE NEWLY appointed Assistant Manager of the V.F.W. National Home is James W. Nelson, 35, a member of Post 823, Jackson, Mich. Comrade Nelson assumed his duties on Nov. 1.

A native of South Bend, Ind., Nelson received his early education there and attended Carthage College, Carthage, Ill., and the University of Denver, where he received his degree in 1950.

Before coming to the National Home, Comrade Nelson spent two years in government service and five years each in the life insurance and advertising fields.

Comrade Nelson, his wife, Joan, and their children, Scott, 11, Holly, 9, and Jamie 5, will make their home on the National Home campus.

IS JOE A MEMBER?



THE 1962-63 officers of the V.F.W. National Home Board of Trustees are pictured following their election at the annual meeting of the Board on Oct. 27, 1962. Left to right: President Fred E. Barrett, Post 3397, Chester, Mont.; Vice President Mrs. Sherman L. Olson, Denison, Iowa, Past National President, Ladies Auxiliary; A. E. Littlefield, Eaton Rapids, Mich., Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; Charles A. Wagner, Dearborn, Mich., Attorney for the Board of Trustees.

Rehabilitation

Vocational Education Bill To Aid Peacetime Vets

NEARLY 100,000 peacetime veterans who have suffered service-connected disabilities will benefit under terms of the peacetime vocational rehabilitation bill signed into law recently by President Kennedy.

This bill extends to these peacetime veterans the benefits of VA's wartime Vocational Rehabilitation Bill.

The Veterans Administration reports that some 12,000 peacetime veterans incur injuries each year and may be eligible for the new benefits.

The new law provides similar vocational rehabilitation training for peacetime disabled veterans as did the original vocational rehabilitation bill.

Veterans entitled to the benefits are those who sustained service-connected disabilities while in the Armed Forces (a) during the period between World War II and the Korean Conflict, and (b) since Feb. 1, 1955.

One difference between the original vocational rehabilitation law and the new law is that a peacetime veteran with a disability rated less than 30 per cent must have a "pronounced employment handi-

cap" in order to qualify for vocational rehabilitation.

Another very important change is that there is no time limit or final date for benefits under the new law. Under the previous law benefits for most World War II veterans ended July 25, 1956, and for most Korean veterans will end Jan. 31, 1964.

From 1943 to 1962 the Veterans Administration has provided vocational rehabilitation services to one-and-a-half million disabled veterans. Their disabilities cut across injury and disease categories from the veteran with relatively minor disabilities to the quadriplegic (paralysis of all extremities), and the veteran with very serious psychiatric history.

From this group alone, quite aside from the 8,000,000 veterans who took their training under the GI Bill, have come men with many skills in a wide range of occupations, contributing greatly to the manpower resources of the nation.

Eligible disabled peacetime veterans are entitled to as much as four years of vocational rehabilitation training at government expense.

Veterans may obtain additional information at any VA office.

New Bill Affects Recalled Reservists

RESERVISTS who were called to active duty during the Berlin crisis have been granted additional time to complete their education and rehabilitation training under a bill recently signed into law by President Kennedy.

The extension amounts to equal time for services rendered, according to the Veterans Administration.

Reservists who were called to active duty under Executive Order before Aug. 1, 1962, and those whose enlistments were extended, benefit under this liberalization of the original Korean GI Bill.

Similar extensions of deadlines for training under the War Orphans Educational Assistant Act are also granted to orphans whose programs of education are interrupted due to certain conditions beyond their control.

This is designed to aid orphans who (a) because of personal illness or sickness in the immediate family suffer financial hardship or (b) who are working and are obliged to temporarily suspend their studies because certain demands of their job force them to drop out of training.

More information about GI Bill amendments can be obtained at any VA office.



POST 1862, Elizabeth, N.J., recently inaugurated a city clean-up campaign. The Post and its Auxiliary donated 100 wastebaskets which were attached to light poles and parking meters. In the photo Mayor Steven Bercik (right) accepts the baskets from Post Adjutant Conrad Saxer and Auxiliary President Mrs. Thelma Lukens.

Post Service Officers Guide

- Each Post Service Officer should have a copy of the Ninth Edition, dated January, 1963, of the V.F.W. Post Service Officers Pocket Guide, prepared and published by the National Rehabilitation Service. It contains information on all legislation, including recent changes, affecting benefits for veterans and their dependents. It also clearly outlines procedures to be used in applying for various types of claims, including the kind of proof necessary.

Although the Ninth Edition of Post Service Officers Guide will not be available for distribution until Jan. 5, 1963, orders may be submitted at this time.

A registration certificate, and a copy of the Guide, will be forwarded to each Post Service Officer upon certification of his appointment. This certification should be made by the Post Commander or Post Adjutant to the National Rehabilitation Service, 200 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D.C., and should include the registration fee of \$2.00.

Each certification should state the name of the Post Service Officer, his address, the Post number and Post address. All checks should be made payable to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

Since most Departments order quantities of the Guide, it is suggested that each individual order be transmitted through the Department Headquarters or Department Service Officer.

SEEN JOE LATELY?

Youth Activities

Cubmaster Scholarship Award

FOUR FORTUNATE V.F.W. Cubmasters will journey to Philmont Scout Reservation in Cimarron, N. Mex., next July at the expense of the National Youth Activities Committee, to take part in a week's intensified Scouting training program and vacation. Last year four Scoutmasters made the same trip.

The four Cubmasters will be selected by a committee chosen by Commander-in-Chief Byron B. Gentry and each one will represent one of the four conferences that make up the Veterans of Foreign Wars. To be eligible, a Cubmaster must be a V.F.W. member and be currently leading a V.F.W. or Auxiliary Cub Pack.

Criteria for judging is based on the candidate's successful Cub Pack experience and his willingness to advance his own knowledge of the Scouting movement. Application blanks have been sent to each Post explaining the program.

Nominations may be made by either the local V.F.W. Post or the local Scout Council. But before nominations can be forwarded, the Cubmaster must have the endorsement of both the Post and the local Scout Council. All applications must be sent to the Civic Relationships Division, National Council, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, N. J., before March 1, 1963.

After initial screening by the Boy Scouts of America National Council, the finalists will be judged by V.F.W. National Headquarters. Winners will receive round trip coach air transportation or the equivalent in mileage and per diem expenses. They will also receive full tuition and room and board at Philmont. All Posts currently sponsoring a Cub Pack are requested to fill in the application and mail to Boy



GOV. DAVID L. LAWRENCE, Pennsylvania, is pictured signing a proclamation designating the week of November 11 as "Voice of Democracy Contest Week". Looking on are Dept. Commander Frank J. Zenzer (right) and Anthony A. Forlenza, Voice of Democracy Contest Director, Department of Pennsylvania.

Scouts National Headquarters as soon as possible. Only one nomination will be accepted from each Post.

Lite-A-Bike Program

THE VETERANS of Foreign Wars National Youth Activities Committee will embark on a \$300,000 Bicycle Safety campaign in April, 1963. It will be the aim of the National Committee, with Post cooperation, to reflectorize 2,000,000 bicycles next spring. This will be completed at no cost to the sponsoring Post or participating bicyclist. Details will be carried in the January issue of the *V.F.W. Magazine*.

National Marble Tournament Discontinued

BY ACTION of the National Youth Activities Committee, and with the approval of Commander-in-Chief Byron B. Gentry and the National Council, the National Marble Tournament has been discontinued. Supplies, including medals, will continue to be carried in the V.F.W. National Emblem and Supply Department for those Posts, Districts and Departments who wish to continue the program on, at these levels. Rule booklets are still available through the National Youth Activities Office, V.F.W. Building, Kansas City 11, Missouri.

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V.F.W. MAGAZINE

★ If you have moved or plan to move—please notify the Circulation Dept., V.F.W. Magazine.

Shown below is a facsimile of a card which you may obtain from any U.S. Post Office—or you can fill out the form below, enclose it in an envelope and send it to:

**CIRCULATION DEPT., V.F.W. MAGAZINE
34th & BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY 11, MO.**

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SEVEN DIVISION CONTEST

• All standings are based on per capita tax transmittals received at National Headquarters and postmarked through Oct. 31, 1962

DIVISION I

(Departments over 45,000)

1. California	33.04
2. Illinois	27.58
3. Minnesota	25.60
4. Ohio	22.86
5. Pennsylvania	21.51
6. Michigan	21.36
7. New York	19.76

DIVISION V

(Departments between 10,000 and 15,000)

1. Virginia	35.41
2. Florida	31.68
3. Louisiana	31.63
4. Oklahoma	31.38
5. South Dakota	29.66
6. Maryland	23.77
7. Colorado	20.11

DIVISION II

(Departments between 30,000 and 45,000)

1. Indiana	46.16
2. Kansas	38.95
3. Texas	28.02
4. New Jersey	24.75
5. Massachusetts	12.86

DIVISION VI

(Departments between 5,000 and 10,000)

1. Arizona	45.51
2. Wyoming	35.38
3. Rhode Island	31.93
4. South Carolina	30.39
5. North Dakota	30.18
6. Maine	29.98
7. Arkansas	27.48
8. Oregon	24.27
9. Montana	21.90
10. New Mexico	17.71
11. New Hampshire	16.39

DIVISION III

(Departments between 20,000 and 30,000)

1. Missouri	37.91
2. Georgia	37.32
3. Tennessee	36.62
4. Nebraska	35.53
5. Iowa	31.75
6. Wisconsin	29.99

DIVISION VII

(Departments under 5,000)

1. Vermont	42.54
2. District of Columbia	40.28
3. Alaska	31.50
4. Nevada	27.18
5. Idaho	23.75
6. Utah	23.04
7. Delaware	21.64
8. Hawaii	9.77
9. Panama Canal Zone	5.52

ORDER OF PARADE

NATIONAL AVERAGE—27.73

1. Indiana	46.16	27. Mississippi	28.75
2. Arizona	45.51	28. Kentucky	28.26
3. Vermont	42.54	29. Texas	28.02
4. Alabama	40.79	30. Illinois	27.58
5. Dist. of Columbia	40.28	31. Arkansas	27.48
6. Kansas	38.95	32. Nevada	27.18
7. Missouri	37.91	33. West Virginia	26.15
8. Connecticut	37.68	34. Minnesota	25.60
9. Georgia	37.32	35. North Carolina	25.45
10. Tennessee	36.62	36. New Jersey	24.75
11. Nebraska	35.53	37. Oregon	24.27
12. Virginia	35.41	38. Maryland	23.77
13. Wyoming	35.38	39. Idaho	23.75
14. California	33.04	40. Utah	23.04
15. Rhode Island	31.93	41. Ohio	22.86
16. Iowa	31.75	42. Montana	21.90
17. Florida	31.68	43. Delaware	21.64
18. Louisiana	31.63	44. Pennsylvania	21.51
19. Alaska	31.50	45. Michigan	21.36
20. Oklahoma	31.38	46. Colorado	20.11
21. South Carolina	30.39	47. New York	19.76
22. North Dakota	30.18	48. New Mexico	17.71
23. Wisconsin	29.99	49. New Hampshire	16.39
24. Maine	29.98	50. Massachusetts	12.86
25. Washington	29.87	51. Hawaii	9.77
26. South Dakota	29.66	52. Panama Canal Zone	5.52

Membership

National Aides-de-Camp

THE FOLLOWING V.F.W. members have distinguished themselves by winning appointments as National Aides-de-Camp, Recruiting Class, during October.

To be eligible for this award, a member must collect the 1963 dues of at least 50 new and/or reinstated members.

The new appointments are as follows: Eddie M. Steward, Post 2702, Huntsville, Ala.; Jack F. Ivy, Post 2702, Huntsville, Ala.; Rex L. Bryant, Post 3454, Andalusia, Ala.; Albert D. Hall, Post 4447, Helena, Ark.; Walter J. Ferguson, Post 9512, San Diego, Calif.; Ralph Deloria, Post 4420, Manistique, Mich.; J. L. McInnes, Post 3034, Sumter, S. Car.; Bill Reynolds, Post 4848, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Hickman, Post 5154, Alcoa, Tenn.

Western Army Forges Ahead In Membership Drive

THE WESTERN Army has forged ahead of its Southern Conference foe in a seesaw battle for membership that fairly sizzles with rivalry. The Western Conference veterans have recruited 32.27 per cent of the total membership posted by them last year. This is nearly three per cent better than the pace set by the leading Army during the same period last year—but only about $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent more than the 31.70 figure of their Southern opponents.

The contest pace has quickened in the midwest and East as well. The Big Ten Army tallied 27.72 per cent to give it an approximate six per cent lead over Eastern Army's 21.67 per cent.

Army standings were determined by per capita tax transmittals received at National Headquarters through Oct. 31, 1962.

Give him a gift that lasts a

LIFETIME

A Life Membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars

Any member in good standing who was born before Jan. 1, 1902, or who served in World War I, can become a life member for \$50. For Spanish-American war veterans the fee is \$24; for members who have passed their 50th birthday the fee is \$75; for other members, \$100. On payment of the specified dues to the Post Quartermaster, the life member will not be subject to further levies.

• Get a life membership application from the Quartermaster of your Post.

★ COMMANDERS OF THE MONTH ★



Harry W. Straley
CALIFORNIA



Robert Jenkins
INDIANA



Calvin C. Vogelsong
MISSOURI



Harry Wilters, Jr.
ALABAMA



E. K. Smith
VIRGINIA



W. George Gamard
ARIZONA



Philip R. Gowen
VERMONT

• Three Commanders-of-the-Month who won their titles in the first month of the 1962-63 Commanders-of-the-Month contest lost them in October. They were R. D. Smith, Div. III, Ga.; Vernon E. Charlton, Div. V, Okla.; William Burrell, Div. VII, Dist. of Columbia.

The Commanders-of-the-Month for October are:
Harry W. Straley, Div. I, Calif.; **Robert Jenkins**,

Div. II, Ind.; **Calvin C. Vogelsang**, Div. III, Mo.; **Harry Wilters, Jr.**, Div. IV, Ala.; **E. K. Smith**, Div. V, Va.; **W. George Gamard**, Div. VI, Ariz.; **Philip R. Gowen**, Div. VII, Vt.

Commanders-of-the-Month are selected each month on the basis of per capita tax transmittals received at the National Headquarters in comparison to 1961-62 membership strength.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

General Orders No. 3

1962-1963

1. The following appointments are hereby announced.
 - NATIONAL BUDDY POPPY PROMOTIONAL COMMITTEE: Lowell J. Eastlund, Chairman, Post 1782, White Bear Lake, Minnesota
Robert J. Nutt, Post 1844, Santa Rosa, California
Joseph T. Gumo, Post 1582, Inwood, New York
James C. Gates, Post 96, Montgomery, Alabama
Thomas McLaughlin, Post 1462, Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania
 - NATIONAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE: Farris D. Evans, M.D., Chairman, Post 112, Wichita, Kansas
 - NATIONAL SAFETY COMMITTEE: George M. Holt, Chairman, Post 8616, Bridgeville, California
Henry A. Cole, Vice Chairman, Post 5224, Chicago, Illinois
 - NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEE: Ernest Ferguson, Chairman, Post 35, Kansas City, Missouri
Jack F. Ivy, Vice Chairman, Post 2702, Huntsville, Alabama
 - NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING COMMITTEE: James D. Walkup, Chairman, Post 1709, Flagstaff, Arizona
 - NATIONAL PUBLICITY, PUBLICATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE: Leland P. Lovette, Chairman, Post 1990, Greeneville, Tennessee
Delos H. Burks, Post 3804, Picayune, Mississippi
 - NATIONAL LEGAL AND BY-LAWS STUDY COMMITTEE: Paul A. Harmon, Chairman, Post 247, Omaha, Nebraska
 - NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE LIFE MEMBERSHIP: Ray H. Brannaman, Chairman, Post 2121, Greeley, Colorado
 - NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE: Lee Overfelt, Chairman, Post 1634, Billings, Montana
 - NATIONAL BAND AND DRUM CORPS COMMITTEE: Anton J. Schlechta, Chairman, Post 6827, St. Petersburg, Florida
 - NATIONAL SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Rolland M. Holt, Post 2995, Bellevue, Washington
 - NATIONAL RITUALISTIC CONTEST COMMITTEE: James R. Tribbey, Post 3243, Fenton, Michigan
2. DEPARTMENT RESERVE: Attention is called to Section 517, Manual of Procedure, mandating Department Quartermasters to set up and maintain a dues reserve fund to which shall be credited not less than 50% of all Department dues received by him for the year 1963. No Department Quartermaster shall disburse nor shall an obligation be incurred against this fund until after July 1, 1963, at which time all moneys to the credit of the fund shall be transferred to the Department general fund for expenditure in accordance with the Department budget.
3. POST RESERVE: Attention is called to Section 218, Manual of Procedure, mandating Post Quartermasters to maintain a dues reserve fund to which shall be credited not less than two-thirds of the Post's part of all 1963 dues, except dues remitted by the Post. No Post Quartermaster shall disburse, nor shall an obligation be incurred against this fund until the Commander-elect assumes the duties of his office, at which time it shall be transferred to the Post general fund and be available for expenditure.

4. Officers on all levels will fortify themselves by possessing current copies of National and Department By-Laws. Familiarity with the By-Laws — current edition — is essential to good administration.
5. Officers on all levels will familiarize themselves with V.F.W. eligibility provisions as outlined in Section 101, Manual of Procedure, 1963.
6. Attention is directed to the importance of constant inspection. Department Commanders will exert every effort to have every unit in the Department inspected at least once annually. Post Commanders will insist on quarterly audits by Post Trustees, subject to penalties of Section 213, National By-Laws.
7. So much of paragraph 12, General Orders No. 1, 1962-63 series, as announced the authorization of charter to Post No. 4833, Pleasanton, Texas, is hereby corrected to show the official location as Jourdanton, Texas.
8. Announcement is made of the consolidation of City of Birmingham Post No. 2645, Birmingham, Michigan, and Dunham-Ray Post No. 9952, Southfield Township, Michigan, the consolidated Post to be known as Dunham-Ray Post No. 2645, Southfield Township, Michigan.
9. Announcement is made of the consolidation of Frank T. Strayer Post No. 1405, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Fairbanks-Vukovich Memorial Post No. 1587, Indianapolis, Indiana, the consolidated Post to be known as Frank T. Strayer Post No. 1587, Indianapolis, Indiana.
10. Announcement is made of the consolidation of South Whittier Post No. 3752, Whittier, California, and Montebello Post No. 9578, Montebello, California, the consolidated Post to be known as South Whittier Post No. 3752, Whittier, California.
11. Announcement is made of the change of name and location of Mountrail County Post No. 2707, Stanley, North Dakota to Fort Berthold Post No. 2707, New Town, North Dakota, in accordance with Sections 206 and 208 of the National By-Laws.
12. Announcement is made of the change of location of the following Posts in accordance with Section 206 of the National By-Laws:
 - Pvt. Leonard Post, Jr., Post No. 6251 from Buffalo, New York to Cheektowaga, New York.
 - Lawrence Kaiser Post No. 8901 from Gladstone, Minnesota to Maplewood, Minnesota.
 - Coward Bros. Post No. 5358 from Cleves, Ohio to North Bend, Ohio.
 - Posey County Post No. 6576 from Poseyville, Indiana to Wadesville, Indiana.
13. Announcement is hereby made of the authorization of charters to the following Posts:

No. 2739, Grant, Ala.	No. 6062, Fuquay-Varina, N. C.
No. 3785, Addis, La.	No. 6258, Halifax, Mass.
No. 4295, Santa Rosa, N. Mex.	No. 8058, Cocoa, Fla.
No. 5124, Stilwell, Okla.	No. 8270, Hillsboro, N. H.
No. 5176, Port Gibson, Miss.	No. 9439, Casper, Wyo.
	No. 9713, Mankato, Minn.

Official:
JULIAN DICKENSON
Adjutant General

By Command of:
BYRON B. GENTRY
Commander-in-Chief

EYE IN THE SKY

(Continued from page 15)

WANT TO BUY 1000 UNMARKED CARTONS... CHEAP?

It might be quite an adventure to spend next year's family budget for 1000 unmarked cartons!

But would you want to have to feed, clothe, amuse and maintain your family on the contents? Too much of a gamble—isn't it?

Especially when you are able to spend your money for quality goods you know and trust—goods proudly trademarked with manufacturers' brand names.

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LEADERSHIP BRANDS ARE YOUR BEST BUY



Brand Names Foundation, Inc.
292 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

By 1947, Russian tactical doctrine underscored the value of photo reconnaissance in these words: "Photography from the air is the basic method of obtaining intelligence from the enemy."

Nor were Britain and her allies slow in utilizing the weapon. As early as 1941, the Royal Air Force was flying 27 photographic missions daily, keeping watch on movements of enemy vessels from Casablanca to Norway.

Looking forward to the invasion of the Continent, the British had, by 1942, photomapped the entire western face of Europe. These maps and photographs, revised time and again, became the basis for the D-Day invasion plans.

During this period, long focal-length cameras made aerial photography possible from an altitude of more than 33,000 feet. Conversely, fast flying aircraft were taking pinpoint photographs from below 200 feet.

Bombardment evaluation became increasingly important. The high altitude coverage of the bombings of Berlin and Hamburg ran from 100 to 500 pictures for each strike.

In World War II, the propeller-driven aircraft was the standard aerial weapon. But a few years later, in Korea, the jet fighter doubled the speeds of conventional aircraft. This increase in speed gave new impetus to the art and science of aerial photography.

On June 25, 1950, when the Communists pushed past the 38th Parallel and the armies of the United Nations moved northward to halt their march down the peninsula, people the world over asked one another, "Where on earth is Korea?"

That military leaders throughout the world were little better informed is not too surprising. They deal in possibilities, and no possibility could have been more remote than that they would fight on this remote peninsula.

Commanders had to know the kind of war they were fighting and the nature of the terrain over which they fought. Only aerial photography could give them that knowledge.

Weaponless, protected only by the speed which made them difficult targets, the pilots swiftly swept in to do their jobs, sometimes swooping to within 100

feet of their objectives as they photographed gullies and hillsides covered with foliage or high spots in the terrain.

The job had to be done again and again, endlessly. On the erupting field of battle, yesterday's photograph was as obsolete as yesterday's calendar.

But the early results of photo-reconnaissance were disappointing. Cameras, with their recycle rates and shutter speeds geared to the slow propeller-driven planes, were incapable of getting clear pictures of ground targets when mounted in the swift jets.

But late in 1950, Lt. Elro J. Shafer, United States Navy, had reduced the recycle rate from three seconds to .96 seconds, and made other modifications which permitted the pilot to cover enemy territory at greater speeds. Now the photographer's chance of getting the picture without being shot down increased a hundredfold.

This helped, but it was only a partial solution of the problem. More improvements were needed.

The "breakthrough" came in 1952 when Lt. Commander Harlan D. Williams, U. S. Navy, developed the image motion compensator, or "wiggler." The "wiggler" moved the aerial camera at the instant the film was exposed, compensating for the forward speed of the plane and keeping the camera pointed directly at the target.

Equipped with the "wiggler," cameras designed for conventional aircraft could be adapted to make clear pictures from supersonic jets.

In recent years, the development of the U. S. Air Force's intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) has raised reconnaissance photography to unprecedented heights of importance.

The great range, tremendous expense and enormous destructive power of the weapon made it mandatory that it be guided to its target with pinpoint precision.

Current technology has solved problems of guidance, and the cartographer, given a sufficient number of accurate cartographic photographs, can precisely locate any point on earth.

Problem: Getting pictures of the target.

One solution: High flying aircraft.

Another possible answer: Reconnaissance satellites?

That's another story, one still stamped "top secret." Some day that dramatic story will be told.

[The End]

THOSE GREYHOUNDS OF THE SEA

(Continued from page 12)

Years of Destroyers" anniversary program now under way. It is why special Command Information Bureaus have been activated recently at both the Atlantic and Pacific cruiser-destroyer command headquarters. And to help spread the story into American homes, the Navy has cooperated in the preparation of a special anniversary book, "Destroyers—60 Years," to be published in October by Rand McNally & Company of Chicago.

As with many man-made machines, a comparison between the old and the new—in this case between the 1902 and the 1962 destroyer types—presents an astonishing contrast.

There was only one goal in mind in the designing and building of *Bainbridge* of 1902. Her sole mission was to destroy torpedo boats—to match the speed and maneuverability of these destructive little raiders, and to hurl heavy fire power against them. She was a 420-ton, four-stack warship that drew her energy from coal and could hit a top speed of 29 knots. For armament, she carried two 3-inch guns, five 6-pounders and two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

Bainbridge of 1962 is a sleek, space-age, multi-purpose warship. She is designed as a three-dimensional fighter of 8,000 tons. In silhouette, she looks like something out of science fiction. She is armed with twin Terrier missiles, fore and aft, and with anti-submarine weapons, both nuclear and conventional. She carries two 3"/50 guns for close-in surface fighting or air defense. With nuclear power sustaining her, this 564-foot ship should be able to stay on station

for unlimited weeks and even months, to cope with any enemy action or with almost any emergency demands. Nuclear engineers estimate that she will be capable of cruising 180,000 miles at top speed, and better than 400,000 miles at a cruising speed of 20 knots without the need to refuel.

Although they were first built to be torpedo-boat killers, the Navy's destroyers quickly became capable and hungry submarine hunters in World War I. The Allies were in desperate straits when six U.S. destroyers rushed at top speed from Boston to Queenstown, Ireland, in May, 1917, to help keep Great Britain alive by diverting the impact of German U-boat attacks on the British supply lines.

It was in that same month and year that Admiral Sims finally convinced Britain's Admiral Jellicoe of the value and dependability of the convoy system. American destroyers were immediately assigned to guard the vital supply ships and transports, and the tide of war began to swing toward an Allied victory.

When the airplane was introduced into modern warfare in World War I, destroyers accepted the challenge and began to mount 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. They did not actually get their blood baptism in anti-air warfare, though, until World War II. Originally in that conflict, destroyers were once again assigned to preserve the Atlantic supply lines from U-boat destruction. They kept the convoys alive and moving, even at a high cost in men and ships, until carrier-based planes assumed the major task of destroying the German submarine wolfpacks that Admiral Doenitz

had deployed in mid-ocean. But beyond winning success against surface and undersea targets, they also scored a long and gripping string of victories against air targets, from the Mediterranean to Midway and from Omaha Beach to Okinawa. The high spot in the record of destroyer victory against aerial attack will always be the gallant stand of the Navy's DD's and DE's against Japanese kamikaze planes off Okinawa. Fifteen destroyers were lost in that campaign and 118 were damaged. But in the end, Japan's "Divine Wind" suicide air fleet was beaten off and destroyed.

To be first on the scene in time of trouble is an old story with destroyermen, and when the second World War broke out they were on the spot even before the rest of the country knew about it.

In the Atlantic, destroyers were in savage combat against German submarines more than three months before the United States officially entered World War II. USS *Greer* dodged a spread of racing torpedoes and dropped depth charges on a U-boat 175 miles southwest of Iceland on Sept. 4, 1941; *Kearny* was torpedoed and badly damaged while fighting to defend a convoy on Oct. 17, 1941, but survived to limp to port at Reykjavik; *Reuben James* was sunk on the Iceland convoy lanes on Oct. 31, 1941, with a heavy and tragic loss of life. But once the war officially began, destroyers struck back with a fury that stopped the U-boats cold and set them up for a sweeping defeat in the Battle of the Atlantic.

In the Pacific, more than an hour before Japanese planes staged their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, USS *Ward* had shelled, depth-charged and destroyed a Japanese submarine that was trying to penetrate the harbor entrance. By the



THIS U.S. ARMY amphibious "duck" vehicle was recently acquired by Post 161, Port Jervis, N.Y., from the Army. The 7 1/2-ton vehicle will be used in parades and other Post functions but the Post has also registered it with the local Civil Defense organization for use in any emergency, including the rescue of drowning persons in the vicinity.



A PROUD accomplishment of the members of Post 2159, Staten Island, N.Y., is their beautiful new Post home. It was dedicated a little over two years ago to Sgt. Michael J. Labetti, for whom the Post is named. Recently the Post paid off the mortgage of \$40,000 and \$60,000 in other commitments and celebrated the occasion with a gala party.

time Pearl Harbor Day was over, destroyers in port had traded blows with enemy aircraft and submarines alike in their struggle to reach the open sea and gain space for maneuvering. Some were badly damaged, such as *Cassin*, *Downes* and *Shaw*, but of 27 destroyers at Pearl Harbor that day, not one was permanently lost. And the destroyer force went on to become a burning factor in virtually every sea battle that blazed the way toward final victory.

Throughout World War II, hundreds of destroyers blasted enemy targets in shore bombardments and surface engagements, on invasion beach heads and wherever the sea lanes were at stake.

At the end of that conflict, many destroyers and destroyer escorts were assigned to the inactive reserve fleet and placed in "mothballs." But before long, they answered another call to action. The cry, "Send the destroyers!" was heard once again in June, 1950, when the North Korean hordes poured south, and fighting broke out below the 38th parallel. And the ships were ready. Their versatility and dependability placed them in immediate demand for many missions, from screening mine-sweepers to removing trapped American nationals, and from covering amphibious landings at Inchon to supporting the long and bitter siege of Wonsan.

The modern destroyer, changing design at the dictates of varied and exacting missions, has been many different ships in its development from the first *Bainbridge*. The veteran types of World War II—*Fletcher* class, *Sumner* class and *Gearing* class—are still the general purpose "workhorse" destroyers of the fleet. They are old in years, but their equipment and armament have been brought up to date through the Navy's Fleet Rehabilitation and Modernization program (FRAM), extending their effective life until such time as new ships become available for replacement. USS *Forrest Sherman* brought new power and effectiveness to general purpose abilities in 1955. *Mitscher* and *Norfolk* were the first to be known as destroyer leaders, now called frigates. *Gyatt*, in 1956, was the first DD to be armed with guided missiles. Today the heavy guided missile frigates such as *Coontz*, *King* and *Mahan* have put *Gyatt's* experiments to practical application and are literally mobile, floating missile bases. So too with the *Leahy*-class destroyer, an even heavier frigate, the first of which was commissioned at Bath, Maine, in August.

And now the new *Bainbridge* combines the speed, fire power and maneuverability of earlier destroyer types, and the staying power that comes from nuclear energy. She is one of a class of 10 new guided missile frigates, but the only one of the group powered by nuclear reaction.

In the pages of destroyer history, leading up to the modern *Bainbridge* and her sister ships, can be found a dramatic story of countless missions of combat and mercy, of death and glory, that have made the destroyer force the most versatile and indispensable unit of any fleet in the history of the world's navies. Such stories tell of destroyers like *Barton* and *Cushing*, scorning the overwhelming odds against them and deliberately attacking giant Japanese battleships. They tell of ships like *Borie*, battling and sinking two German submarines in a wild North Atlantic storm before going to her own death beneath the waves. They tell of missions of good will and mercy, of destroyermen saving the lives of Greek families trapped in earthquake ruins, of others donating blood to a Chinese hospital, of showing the flag to strike back at Communist propaganda in Latin America, of making friends out of strangers in Africa. They tell of civilian destroyermen in the Selected Reserve, manning 40 ships overnight to bolster the Navy's sea strength in the Berlin Crisis call-up of 1961. They tell of destroyers on lonely patrol off the sensitive coast of Southeast Asia, and of space-age destroyermen taking up station to pluck American astronauts from the sea.

Whatever the challenge, destroyermen by training and nature have the ability and the desire to face it. They have never failed to heed the familiar plea that has rung out so many times from so many corners of the world: "Send the destroyers!" They have been responding to that call for 60 years, and their response has helped immeasurably in maintaining free world security.

John Paul Jones once said: "Give me a small ship for I intend to go in harm's way."

There is little doubt but that he would have called for a destroyer, if they had been around in his time.

[The End]

Choice Publications On Topics of Interest

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The report by the Government of the United States on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1961. 1962. 79 p. il. Catalog No. T 56.8:961 40¢

WORKABLE PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT
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Mail your orders for these publications to the U.S. Government Printing Office, Division of Public Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

WHERE'S JOE?

SECURITY IN SPACE — CHALLENGE OF TOMORROW!

(Continued from page 11)

We cannot afford to make that kind of mistake today.

Goddard's work was recognized in Germany and Russia as early as 1920. By 1923 a technical study of the rocket in a space environment was published in Germany. By 1929 the first of nine volumes of an encyclopedia on space travel was published in the Soviet Union. In 1930 the German Army, after reviewing the work of Goddard and others, decided to establish a rocket program and equip an artillery proving ground to develop military missiles. In 1934 the first Soviet liquid propellant rocket was successfully fired.

In 1937 the German Army and Air Force opened the rocket research station at Penemunde on the Baltic Sea. This is where they developed the V-1 and V-2 missiles of World War II. Those missiles lacked only nuclear warheads to make them extremely effective strategic weapons. Also, in 1937, the Soviet Union established rocket test centers at Kazan, Moscow and Leningrad. And after the war, they captured and put to work in the Soviet Union a number of German personnel and missiles from the German arsenal at Penemunde.

The strategic problem of intercontinental missiles and space operations was impending when Germany and the Soviet Union decided to pursue the development of Goddard's knowledge.

We cannot control what men do with knowledge. Problems arise not only from what men do but what they fail to do.

World War II is a classic example of what can arise from what men fail to do. For a long time, we failed to stop Hitler at any point in his continual march

of aggression. And, finally, he brought much of the world to ruin.

The weapons of all major powers were much alike but Germany had the greatest quantity. No other nation wanted the burden of a large military establishment such as Germany had developed.

I think we could have obtained enough strategic advantage from the development of our technology to deter Hitler without a large-standing army. In 1922 our National Bureau of Standards published one of the first studies of the jet propulsion engine. Standford Moss at General Electric had already developed the supercharger. This supercharger turbine technology was the essential basis for the design of a turbo-jet engine. Eight years later, in 1930, Frank Whittle, a British Air Force Officer, obtained British patents for turbo-jet engines. And so the stage was set for the American or British development of the jet engine.

But it was the Germans who were the first to fly a jet airplane. They did it in 1939. It was several years later, during the war, before the British and we began to build jet airplanes. In the meantime, the Germans had them in operational squadrons.

We probably could have had them before Hitler. And if we had, Hitler would have had to reckon with their superior performance even if he had a larger air force.

Another example. After Marconi invented the radio, he reported in 1922 that radar could be developed and he described how it would work. It was not until 13 years later the development of radar was seriously considered in Britain. In the meantime, we had made some im-

portant observations and studies of radar in our own country. Again, the stage was set. And when radar was finally developed, it was a real break-through that gave the British the margin they needed to win the Battle of Britain in 1940.

Of course, this kind of strategic anticipation and development would have been called an arms race. But we might have deterred Hitler at least long enough for the rest of the world to organize its opposition to him. It would have been a struggle between laboratories and learning and men's minds instead of a ruinous war. We did not make the choice for the development of arms in the 1930's and we probably could not have done so in the political climate of those years.

What societies will do, and what they will not do, is always a political choice. And the process of choosing has often taken years longer than the resultant action.

Twenty years after the Germans had bombed London from Zeppelins and night bomber aircraft in World War I, we had only 13 B-17's. Later, the B-17 was the mainstay of our bomber force in Europe in World War II.

In 1937, our B-17's flew 200 miles an hour. The Germans flew the first jet aircraft two years later. We could have had B-17's years earlier, and the Army Air Corps tried to get them. But the country spent those years in political debate.

We heard arguments that Army bombers should not be designed to fly farther than 300 miles from our shore line. And this argument came 17 years after old Army bombers under General Billy Mitchell had sunk the captured German battleship *Ostfriesland*, the light cruiser *Frankfort*, and the Destroyer *G-102*. And later, bombers sank the obsolete U.S. battleships, *Alabama*, *Virginia* and *New Jersey*.

There were all kinds of negative arguments. An aeronautical authority of his



THE CHAMPION recruiter of Post 3382, Kingsport, Tenn., Tony Montrose (left) accepts the membership renewal of his Post Commander, Jim H. Bond, to kick-off the 1962-63 membership drive. Montrose also signed up 110 other members in the Post. Shown looking on are Department Senior Vice Commander John C. Wootin, a member of Post 3382, (right) and next to him, Post Senior Vice Commander Art Buccanon.



THE MUTUAL cooperation of the V.F.W. and Mount Vernon, N. Y., Patriotic Association in annually feting hospitalized veterans at the Danbury, Conn., Fair was demonstrated at a dinner. Left to right, P. R. Sirignano, Mayor of Mount Vernon; Frank Licursi, Chairman of the Mount Vernon Association; Past Commander Paul Garofolo, Post 149, Danbury and Department Senior Vice Commander Frank A. Sturges, Jr.

day said airplanes would never fly faster than 440 miles per hour. Others argued there was a maximum size and weight for airplanes and, therefore, a maximum range they could attain. Later it was said we could never fly faster than sound or penetrate the heat barrier. All these arguments proved wrong. But they prolonged the time it took to act. Decisions were also influenced by economic and philosophical arguments.

In the 1920's and 30's, the U.S. pursued a policy of disarmament and isolationism. The idea our country should never become involved in "Europe's wars" powerfully motivated political thinking. And it deterred the development of new weapons.

Today, we again face the problem of choosing a course of action.

Popular political ideas of today will influence how we choose to develop our military capabilities in space.

Not many years ago, the public depended upon the Defense Department to provide security against external forces. But a new phenomenon fostered by the threat of nuclear holocaust tends to disassociate this public image of security from the Defense Department. This phenomenon outmodes classical ways of dealing with security problems and confuses our efforts to develop a workable national military strategy.

Historically, the Armed Forces role is to protect lives and property from enemy forces. If Americans come to believe this protection involves their own destruction as well as that of the aggressor, to them, the cure has become as painful as the disease.

It makes little or no difference that this image of modern war may not be valid. But it serves to divorce security from military forces in the public mind.

An ancient Greek once wrote that war, in the last resort, is the art of keeping one's freedom of action. This thought has stood up through the ages.

Some of our new strategic literature tells us the statesman has too little freedom of action, too little room to maneuver. It says today's nuclear posture does not lend itself to control; that limited actions won't remain limited and that missile forces do not give enough time for decision and negotiation.

Well, I do not subscribe 100 per cent to all these ideas. I think there are many ways that one can maintain a nuclear posture and still have freedom of action. But I do recognize this:

Each dominant war system that has emerged in this century has tended to complicate the statesman's job. Instead of making his work easier and giving him the variety of options he desires, these new weapons have closed in steadily on

One Man's Community Service Campaign!

By Natalie Williams

City Editor, Warren, (Pa.) Times Mirror

• A few months ago motorists in Warren, Pa., began to notice that memorial markers throughout the city suddenly looked bright and shiny. Some even noticed the slight, sandy-haired man carefully polishing the tiny marker at the base of a Crescent Park memorial tree or scrubbing a letter on the big plaques around the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at the north end of the Hickory Street Bridge. They may have assumed he was an employee of the Park Department.

Not so. It was Francis Wickham, Junior Vice Commander of V.F.W. Post 631, performing a voluntary public service.

Walking through Crescent Park one day, Wickham noticed that the memorial plaques, which have turned almost black over the years, were scarcely legible except at close range. He decided "it would be nice if they could be shined up."

Gilbert Reier, Borough Superintendent of Parks, gave Wickham permission to "do something with the Crescent Park markers." With bronze polish, gold paint and a small can of exterior black, he set to work and soon was finished.

Now, beneath small flags faded by the sun, one can easily read the names of Elzie A. Lynch, Oliver N. Summerton, Donald McAlpine, George M. Mead . . . and many others in whose memory the trees along the winding Allegheny River were planted.

Wickham went back to Reier and asked if he might "do all the memorials around town." Reier told

him to go ahead, but warned him there were a good many of them. That was all right, Wickham said; he'd be glad to tackle the job.

Every day now, when the weather is favorable, Wickham can be found at work on the numerous markers in the borough. He hasn't finished them all yet—he keeps finding new ones, markers forgotten these many years. They lie beside the road where once stood a farmhouse and a private cemetery . . . in small cemeteries now hidden by highways and outdoor bulletin boards. Wickham has covered a lot of territory.

He's been to General Joseph Warren Park, Morek Park, Celoron Park and Wetmore Park. He's polished all the plaques on the Hickory Street Bridge . . . the ones at the V.F.W. Post and American Legion Post . . . and those on the Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

It took him about two hours to go around the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and longer to finish the A.E.F. Memorial because the name plates were so small.

The names of battles inscribed on the Soldiers and Sailors Monument bring back memories from history books—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Appomattox. They stand out now in this Civil War centennial year—for all to see and remember.

Even though he gets no pay for shining up the markers, Wickham derives great satisfaction from his efforts. "It's something I can do that other people will appreciate," he says.

his maneuver room until today he senses he has none at all.

Sea power was an ideal tool for the diplomat. War, and the threat of war, were far removed from his shores and there was ample time for decision. This offered the diplomat lots of maneuver room.

But each succeeding war system, built on an expanding technology, has cut into the statesman's art. Large land war systems, for example, resulted in wide damage and huge costs. They could not always be controlled for the purpose of national power. The first World War was

a good example of how such systems could expand war beyond control.

More recently, the jet bomber came on the scene to remove land and sea barriers. It offered almost unrestricted access to an enemy's forces. It reduced the time for decision. And, with its nuclear payload, it increased the scope of destruction.

Finally, the ICBM has severely limited the statesman's maneuver room. In brief, security has declined and the exercise of national power has been restricted as technology has advanced.

Faced with this kind of dilemma, the statesman has tried to increase his maneu-

ver room by other means. This search for security, excited by arguments over nuclear weapons, has taken two main directions in the last several years. One involves nuclear disarmament. The other addresses various ways to deter nuclear war. These are the powerful ideas of our time.

Most people recoil from the idea of building military space capabilities because they see this as a further cause for instability and a needless extension of a nuclear arms race that, in their view, has already gone too far.

When you lump their arguments together, along with the argument that earth-based systems now can do far more destruction than civilization could tolerate in a nuclear war, you have a lot of tough opposition to military space systems.

But there is one point all of these ideas miss. They all look on nuclear weapons as the last and final form man will devise, and upon space merely as another place for their use. This may not be the case at all.

Our national security in the future may depend upon armaments far different from any we know today. Perhaps weapons will develop that enable us to neutralize earth-based ICBM's—weapons that direct energy beams at the speed of light. That kind of speed makes the 15,000 mile an hour ICBM a relatively slow-moving target.

If a new generation of space weapons can neutralize ICBM's, then the world will enter a new era in warfare, or in the prevention of warfare. Space capabilities may bring about the technological disarmament of nuclear weapons.

We have looked into the phenomena associated with this kind of weapon. We have evidence from scientific papers, the Soviets are interested. Khrushchev has boasted publicly about, "fantastic weapons."

Suppose the Soviets were first to develop advanced weapons of this sort and to employ them aboard maneuvering spacecraft?

If they could neutralize our ICBM's, they could change the balance of decisive power in their favor.

If they could neutralize satellites and spacecraft with such a weapon, they could prevent us from developing an equal defense against their ICBM's.

And they could even prevent us from going into space for peaceful purposes.

I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that with such a capability an enemy would have the potential to dominate the world. He would have the military superiority to support all forms of aggressive policies to pursue his objectives.

Never before has there been so great a need to be certain of the steps we take to guarantee our security. For centuries,

successful national military strategies have been based upon principles of war learned in equally as many centuries of military experience. Those lessons came hard. And at great cost in lives and gold and national power.

When Nathan Bedford Forrest said that the secret of success in battle was "to get there first with the most men," he was recognizing principles of war that have been successful for more than 2,500 years. We ignore those lessons at our peril. Modern war is far too destructive to apply those principles exactly the way General Forrest would have applied them. Today, the desired way to apply those principles is by strategic anticipation and development. For if we are not the first with the most capability, we are very likely to be too late with too little.

In the past 15 years, it has been the Soviets who have been too late with too little.

The atomic bomb cancelled the advantages of Soviet capabilities for mass ag-

gressions. But each time they have come closer to winning the contest for strategic advantage. The race for missile dominance has thus far been marked by an uncomfortably close margin and it has not been clear who enjoyed the margin. And it is a well-known fact that the Soviets now lead us in the field of booster thrust for both missile and space development.

One danger to our security will come from Soviet efforts to exploit this situation. Another and greater danger can come from our willingness to accept and perpetuate this status quo—either through fear of destabilizing this relationship, or through resigning ourselves to arguments that nothing can be done about it.

In this situation, one significant strategic requirement for both sides is to develop the capability to neutralize opposing ICBM's. But we could become preoccupied with the requirement stated this way.

We could become so preoccupied that we might overlook an equally important requirement—to retain forces that can control the aerospace. This includes the area from the earth's surface all the way up to, and including, what we now know as "outer space."

Controlling the aerospace from the earth's surface into outer space is going to take modern versions of missiles and manned aircraft, and it is going to take manned and unmanned spacecraft. It would do no good to leapfrog into outer space without a simultaneous ability to control the lower aerospace.

I have said many times that I believe we should never replace tested and reliable weapons with new and unproven ones until we are sure the new ones can do a better job, or a job that cannot be done at all by the old systems. I believe in having protection with progress.

Achieving that protection with progress will require a great deal of wisdom and courage in the years immediately ahead. We will need forces that can control each stratum of the aerospace. At the same time, we will have to plan for the future.

We can be reasonably sure of one thing. Whatever we do, the Soviets already are moving at full speed for a decisive capability in space.

If they are successful, they can deny space to us. I do not believe it is necessary to dwell any longer on the strategic consequences of such a situation.

All of us join in hoping we will make real progress toward true peace. While we wait for distinct signs to that effect, however, we must continue to make adequate preparations for the defense of freedom. To prevent a fatal technological surprise in the 1970's, those preparations must include capabilities in space. [The End]



gression at the end of World War II when they maintained extremely large military forces and began to build modern air forces.

The development of our effective air defenses with nuclear weapons circumvented slower Soviet efforts to develop a long range bomber striking force.

The rapid development of the B-47 jet bomber force in the Strategic Air Command frustrated Soviet intentions to control the aerospace in areas vital to our interests. It also countered their ability to employ their masses of men and aircraft in long wars of attrition. It forced them to build strong air defenses and, by diverting their resources, retarded the development of their strategic striking forces.

In the same manner, the rapid development of our missile warning systems and second generation ballistic missiles has frustrated Soviet efforts to seize a strategic advantage in this area with their ICBM's.

We have maneuvered our strategic advantage to counter the Soviets in each of

GUN COLLECTING FOR BEGINNERS

(Continued from page 19)

Kentucky rifles do not fall into this classification because they were never officially adopted by the United States. For reason that they could not be made in quantity and were not of standard specifications. They also were not made with any provision for attaching a bayonet. Nevertheless, Kentucky rifles were very important weapons in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War (in which Abraham Lincoln was a lieutenant), and the Mexican War. Converted to percussion, a few were used by the Confederates at the beginning of the Civil War.

U.S. Martial and U.S. Semi-Martial Pistols are more popular with advanced collectors than shoulder arms for the same reason that all pistols and revolvers are better liked by collectors in general than long arms.

Depending upon caliber, barrel length and other characteristics, but mostly based on condition, early Colt percussion revolvers made at Paterson often retail for as much as \$3,600 apiece while early Colt Paterson revolving rifles rarely sell for more than \$750 apiece. These values are for single specimens without any special engraving or fancy grips. A matched, cased pair of revolvers, in the original case with all the original accessories, frequently retails for three times as much as the price of one revolver of the same caliber, barrel length, and other features.

Colt weapons can be classified as U.S. Martial, U.S. Semi-Martial, and still others as civilian weapons. Although Colt firearms are the most famous and generally command higher prices, weapons by other makers such as Remington, Smith & Wesson, and Winchester are advancing rapidly in value.

FREAKS AND ODDITIES

"Freaks and Oddities" is a catch-all classification for weapons difficult to place under any other classification. Here are a few:

An *alarm gun* is one which discharges powder but no bullets. In other words, it fires a blank to frighten prowlers and alert a homeowner. An *Apache Pistol* is another name for a knife-or-dagger-pistol combined with brass knuckles. A *bludgeon pistol* has a club-shaped butt so that the barrel can be used as a handle to club a person after the pistol is fired. A *bootleg pistol* has nothing to do with prohibition. It is merely a pistol designed to carry in a boot or fastened to a leather bootstrap. A *cane gun* is a cane with a firearm concealed inside. A *dagger pistol*,

also called a *knife pistol*, is similar to an Apache Pistol but does not have brass knuckles attached. A *knuckle-duster pistol* has brass knuckles attached but no knife or dagger. A *palm pistol* is one that can be fired while concealed in the palm of the hand. A *pencil pistol* has a pistol built into what looks like an ordinary metal pencil. A *fountain pen pistol* is similar to a pencil pistol. A *spring gun* is a firearm fastened to a tree, anchored to the ground, or attached to some other solid base. Instead of a trigger, it has a lever with a hole in it for fastening one end of a string or wire stretched across a path or road. Any one or anything touching the string or wire moves the lever and fires the gun. Sometimes this is called a *trap gun*, but a true *trap gun* has a short spear on which bait is placed to tempt an animal to bite at the bait, thereby firing a gun into its head.

Signal pistols, also called flare pistols, Very Pistols, and several other names, were originally classified as freaks and oddities but now they are normally grouped with martial weapons; the demand has increased and the values are higher.

Cutlass pistols are pistols with a blade attached. A few are classified as U.S. Martial Percussion Pistols because they were made for and used by the U.S. Navy at one time, but most cutlass pistols are more properly classified as knife-or-dagger pistols, with resulting lower demand and lower values.

SHOTGUNS

Few collectors specialize in shotguns. Nobody can give specific reasons for this phenomenon but it exists. For example, revolving-cylinder percussion shotguns made by Colt at Paterson always sell for less than Paterson revolving-cylinder rifles and muskets made at the same time and place. However, it is possible that antique shotguns are "sleepers" and that in the future there will be a demand for them that will raise the values far beyond the expectations of today's experts.

CONDITION

Next to demand, condition is the most important factor in determining the value of a firearm for collectors. With few exceptions, the condition of the bore (inside of the barrel) is disregarded by collectors because they do not want to take a chance on ruining their old guns by firing them, but otherwise condition is of vital importance. All collectors and dealers disagree about the precise definition of con-

(Continued on next page)



"Does anybody know I'm here?"

"Does anybody care?"

These are questions GI's all over the world are asking themselves. For many, the only evidence they see that Main Street, U.S.A., does care is their nearby USO. The USO offers GI's its vital measure of home when and where it's needed most.

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Let every GI know that you care, so that he'll never have to wonder, "Does anybody know I'm here?" Support the USO through your Community Chest or United Fund.



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Write today for our New FREE BOOK that gives facts that may save you painful, expensive surgery. Tells HOW and Explains WHY NON-SURGICAL Methods of Treating Rupture are so successful today. Write today—Dept. H 7223

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dition, but since 1940, the descriptions set forth in *THE GUN COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK OF VALUES* have been accepted. Only two condition descriptions are given—"Fine" and "Good."

"Fine" condition means that at least 50 per cent of the original factory finish must be present. All markings must be distinct. All parts must be original. The weapon must be in perfect working order, mechanically speaking. In describing a gun in a catalog, an ethical dealer tells the amount of original finish. If it is less than 50 per cent, the condition is less than "fine" and worth less. If there is more than 50 per cent of the original finish, the piece is better than "fine" and worth more.

"Good" condition means that little or no original factory finish is present. The original factory markings may be indistinct or missing because of wear. The exterior of the barrel may be slightly pitted or rusted. The stock may be bruised, scratched, or have small cracks, but otherwise it must be mechanically sound and complete. The firearm may show wear but not abuse or gross neglect. Mechanically, it must be in good working order. In a catalog, the extent of the rusting, pitting, cracking, etc. must be stated in detail.

These definitions of "fine" and "good" do not appear to be very strict to the beginner but it must be realized that they apply only to old firearms for a collector and not to semi-modern or modern arms which are acquired not only for exhibition but also for shooting. Generally, a gun for a collector in "fine" condition is worth about 50 per cent more than one in "good" condition, but like all statements about gun collecting, there is always at least one exception.

Finally, we are not collecting wood and iron, but the "Guns of Glory," many of which were used in battle to create and preserve this United States as a free and sovereign nation. Know your guns, but also learn the story behind the guns because there lies the road to adventures of the mind, and that is the true measure of value!

[The End]

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The Observation Post



By
Bill Vaughan

When a perfect stranger comes up and asks, "Don't you remember me from the old Fighting One-Hundred and Eleventh?" has anybody ever had the courage to answer, "Frankly, no?"

It was real socialized medicine when we used to go on sick call. If one guy had too many symptoms he'd lend a few to a friend.

Some people can sit in the football stadium and exclaim, "That's my boy!" My biggest moment was when a little black mongrel ran on the field during a game and I could yell, "That's my dog!"

Junior brings home his first report card, indicating that this is going to be one of those years when he takes after his father's side of the family.

The cartoon of John Q. Public staggering along under an enormous burden labeled "Armaments" was the first one a friend of mine drew for a newspaper, and the last one he drew 50 years later.

Well, we're all 17 years older than we were when World War II ended. It would be nice to be able to say we were 17 years smarter.

No man can live forever, but a father whose children give him birthday and Christmas presents has enough cuff links to last in case he should.

Every time the Russians do something spectacular in Outer Space, the only people who panic are the politicians who tell us not to panic.

Notices

To avoid errors, material submitted for publication in this column should be either printed or typed. These notices are published free of charge for members just as soon as space conditions permit.

ARMY

5th Corps, Hq. Dt., England—Seeking whereabouts of Sgt. James P. Keivins.—Frank J. Brennan, 80 Strong St., Bronx 68, N.Y.

6th Armd. Cav. Reg., Btry. A, Ft. Sill, Okla. & 57th F.A. Bn., Btry. B, Korea—Would like to hear from men who served with me.—Wilbur M. Sears, 112 Crossway Rd., Bristol, Va.

7th Cav., Co. E, 1st Cav. Div.—Would like to hear from those who served with me.—Ecton J. Plaisance, Jr., Rt. 1, Box 230, Cut Off, La.

8th Cav., Co. H, 1st Cav. Div.—Seeking whereabouts of Joe P. Cruise, last known living in vicinity of Dayton or Xenia, Ohio.—Robert G. Wixom, Rt. 2, Box 93, Edgerton, Wis.

17th Cav., Trp. K, Douglas, Ariz. (WWI)—Seeking whereabouts or information of Earl O. Hafley (or Orland Earl). In 1939 lived in Sacramento, Calif. Born Chicago, 1896.—William Hambleton, 1231 N. Batavia Ave., Batavia, N.Y.

55th Armd. Engr. Bn.—Compiling roster. Former members please send names and addresses.—R. A. Sayre, 609 Main St., Charleston, W. Va.

100th Inf. Div. and 374th F.A. (attach.)—Members wishing to purchase copy of division's combat history "Story of the Century" write Anthony F. Tom, 136 Grand View Ave., Bridgeport 6, Conn.

106th AAA (AW) Bn., Hq. Btry.—Need to hear from Capt. Carl Shultz or anyone remembering Pvt. Carl Logan falling from truck in Munich, Germany, in May, 1945, please write. Needs help to establish claim.—Dean H. Laird, 306 Halcyon, Vandalia, Ohio.

152nd Inf. Co. F., 38th Div.—Urgent I hear from anyone who served with me at Camp Livingston, La., Oct.-Nov. 1943—George Clayton Erskin, 232 Grace St., Lansing, Mich.

152nd Pioneer Inf. (WWI)—Seeking whereabouts of Edward Burke who formerly lived in New York and New Jersey.—Edward Stack, 40-25 78th St., Elmhurst 73, L.I., N.Y.

157th F.A., Okinawa, Aug. 1945—Need to contact those who served with Sgt. Don Rowe.—John R. Klotzbach, Service Officer, VA Regional Office, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

211th Aero Sqd., England (WWI)—Would like to hear from 1st Lt. Reams, 1st Sgt. Menzie and Pvt. Burgers. Need help to establish claim.—Edward Clark, 621 Oatman, Star Rt., Kingman, Ohio.

274th AFA Bn., Btry. C, 5th Army Area, Alaska (1952-53)—Need statements to establish claim for my son, Russell C. Ewert who froze his hands on guard duty. Please write.—Mrs. Sigrid Ewert, R.R. 5, Box 325, Burlington, Wis.

309th Inf. Co. G & 303rd Med. Bn., Co. G, 78th Inf. Div.—Would like to hear from former buddies—Al Rappaport, 1415 Creston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

315th Inf., Co. L, 79th Div.—To establish claim must know number of Field Hospital for 79th Div.

Whose Short-Snorter?

• When Mrs. Francis Lingner rented an apartment in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1945, she found a "short-snorter" some World War II serviceman had left there. For those faint of memory, a "short-snorter" is a roll of autographed paper currency from various countries with the notes attached to one another at the ends.

Now, 17 years later, Mrs. Lingner lives on Route 2, Dallas, Texas—but she is still trying to locate the owner. Mrs. Lingner has compiled a list of more than 100 names and addresses from the "short-snorter."

during maneuvers in Tennessee in 1943.—Russell H. Givens, Box 76, Buck Route, Hinton, W. Va. 344th Inf., Co. I, Camp Grant, Ill. (WWI)—Have company photo and will give to some survivor or next of kin.—John Ross Nugent, 9726 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago 43, Ill.

422nd Bomb. Sqd., 305th Bomb. Gp.—Wish to hear from former buddies as to when this outfit will hold reunion.—Al Rappaport, 1415 Creston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

559th QM. Rhd. Co., Camp Rucker, Ala., and Europe.—Wish to hear from men who served with me to establish claim for leg injury.—Theodore J. Gundlach, Box 229 Livingston, Wis.

603rd Engr. Co. C, (WWI)—Would like to hear from former buddies.—Bruce Jones, Sr., Mounds, Ill.

824th Tank Dst. Bn.—To establish claim need affidavits from Capt. Gleason and others who served in Battle of Bulge with me—George T. Young, P.O. Box 274, Artesia, N. Mex.

5307th Composite Unit (or 475th Inf.), 3rd Platoon, May-June, 1944—Like to contact Lt. Applegate, from Burbank, Calif., or S/Sgt. Morrison or anyone who served with them.—Gerald J. Beaupre, 140 Liberty St., Dexter, Maine.

Base Air Depot 1, Maintenance Div., Warrington, Eng.—Need to hear from anyone remembering Leamont Blanton, Texas, receiving back injury. Please write; especially Leo Correia, N.Y.; Wyeth Barnum, Oregon; Doyle Edge, Okla.; Carter, Okla.; Charles Betz, Okla.; Steve Kelley, Fisher County Service Officer, Roby, Texas.

Information—Wish to contact Ex-Pharmacist Mate 3/class Gene Dyas, last known address Montford Point, N.C.—Robert W. Church, 8 Milton Ave., South River, N.J.

NAVY

8th Marine Reg., Co. B, 1st Platoon, 2nd Div.—Wish to contact former members.—Cecil Augenbaugh, 12 Roseawn Dr., Niles, Ohio.

USS Baldwin (DD-624)—Would like to hear from shipmates.—Robert Wilson, 1061 Evergreen, Waterloo, Iowa.

USS Block Island (CUE-106)—Like to hear from Ken Berger or other QMs.—Richard B. Potts, 2318 Gabriel, Apt. 2, Zion, Ill.

USS Franklin (1911)—Would like to hear from former shipmates.—W. O. Milling, c/o Ray W. Milling, Pacific Stars and Stripes, APO 94, San Francisco, Calif.

USS Louisville—Pamphlet of 1st reunion with history and war-time photo available for \$1.00 postpaid.—Wilmer E. Morrison, V.F.W. Post 7361, 517 Richey Ave., Collingswood 6, N.J.

USS L.S.T. 197—Would like to hear from shipmates.—Andrew D. Block, c/o Social Work Service, VA hospital, Fayetteville, N.C.

USS L.C.I. (L) 1066—Wish to contact those who served with me.—Charles W. Bigelow, V.F.W. Post 5935, Belleville, Pa.

USS Apache & USS Mugford—Trying to locate Howard Buffington, last known in St. Louis, Mo.—Earle Hansell, 816 E. Hector St., Conshohocken, Pa.

USS New Mexico—Seeking whereabouts of former Sgt. Thane Mitchell of Marine contingent aboard.—Capt. Harold L. Lunsford, Commander of Bureau of Records, Dept. of Public Safety, Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Ky.

Marshall Islands (1945-46)—To establish claim must contact men who served with me.—Edward P. Radon, 1110 Woodward Ave., Toledo 8, Ohio.

V.P.B., 199, Ault Field, Whidbey Island, Wash.—Those who remember my back injury please write. Need help to establish claim.—Daniel L. Crisher, 139 Pleasant Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.

SB 1156, Borneo (1945)—To establish claim must contact Jan Archacki, Juanito Bacolor, Luigi Balsano, Theodore Havens, Daniel Heller, Charles LaRue, Antonio Paradise, George Schleier.—Paul T. Lapointe, 162 Lewis Ave., Saco, Maine.

Reunions

Because of publication closing date schedules, V.F.W. Magazine must receive notices of forthcoming reunions at least 90 days in advance of the actual reunion dates. To avoid errors, all material should be either printed plainly or typed. These notices are published free of charge as space conditions permit.

ARMY

78th Div.—February, Union City, N.J. Write Howard Ogden, 704 Chandler St., Philadelphia, Pa.

84th Div.—Aug. 18-21, Miami Beach, Fla. Write Lee C. Allen, P.O. Box 141, Canton 1, Ohio.

132nd Inf. Reg.—June 22, Chicago Midway House, Chicago, Ill. Write Ed Ozzie, 5045 Oakton St., Skokie, Ill.

809th Tank Dest. Bn.—Those interested in 1963 reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa. Write Andrew Novacek, 424 Second St., West Newton, Pa.

Survivors of HMS *Tuscania* (WWI)—Feb. 2, American Legion Memorial Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Write Ed T. Lauer, 8035 Stickney Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

NAVY

Naval Supply Depot, Guam, July 1944-Dec. 1945—Those interested in 1963 reunion write Norman Rettig, 211 Wallula Ave., Butler, Pa.

MEN PAST 40

Afflicted With Getting Up Nights, Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Inflammation—a constitutional Disease for which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves at home.

In men of middle age or past this type of inflammation occurs frequently. It is often accompanied by despondency, emotional upset and other mental and nervous reactions. Neglect of such inflammation may cause men to lose their vigor, grow old prematurely and often leads to incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken in time, can be successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated for Glandular Inflammation. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, surgery may be the only chance.

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The NON-SURGICAL treatments used at the Excelsior Medical Clinic are the result of discoveries in recent years of new techniques and drugs plus over 20 years research by scientific technologists and Doctors.

Men from all walks of life and from over 1,000 communities have been successfully treated here at Excelsior Springs. They found soothing and comforting relief and better health.

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When you arrive at the clinic, our doctors—who have years of experience in this field—make a complete examination. Your condition is frankly explained and then you decide if you will take the treatments needed. Our treatments are so mild, hospitalization is not needed.

Write Today For Our

Our New Free Book gives facts that may save you painful, expensive surgery. Tells HOW and Explains WHY NON-SURGICAL treatment methods are so successful today. Write today. No obligation.

REDUCIBLE HERNIA

is also amenable to a mild Non-Surgical treatment available here.

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Are often associated with Glandular inflammation.

Either or both of these disorders may be treated at the same time you are receiving Glandular Inflammation treatment.



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Regular size: 10 carton order 100 packs \$8.54; 50 carton order 500 packs \$42.70.

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For convenient Chesterfield and L&M order blanks you may write to V.F.W. Magazine or Chesterfield, Box 21, New York 46, N.Y.



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• The tax-free privilege reduces the price of Camel cigarettes to less than nine cents per pack when you buy them by the case containing either 500 packs or 100 packs for delivery to Veterans Administration

hospitals, State hospitals and State Soldiers' Homes for distribution to veterans, to Army Navy or Marine Corps hospitals or to the Armed Forces in Korea.

Winstons, king size filter cigarettes, are also available on this same tax-free basis. No limit to the number of cases you may purchase. Camel cigarettes: \$42.70 per case of 500 packs; \$8.54 per case of 100 packs. Winston cigarettes: \$48.20 per case of 500 packs; \$9.64 per case of 100 packs. Each pack is individually labeled with your message and name of your organization.

Write to V.F.W. Magazine, or R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C., for order blanks and detailed information on how to place order for tax-free Camels and Winstons in behalf of your Post, Auxiliary, or M.O.C. Pup Tent.



Tell 'em you saw it in V.F.W. Magazine

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REPAIR MOST EVERYTHING MADE OF METAL

Home Appliances, Auto parts, Farm equipment, Make and repair, playground equipment, cables, ornamental iron work, Solder, heat, bend, braid, & straighten with terrific heat from arc torch. Cut and weld up to $\frac{1}{4}$ " steel plate, etc. million uses for home, auto, farm, inventors, factories, etc. Works free, no extra charge. Complete with dark glasses, arc torch, supply of carbon welding and brazing rods, Solder, flux, and complete Welding Instruction Book. 1 year guarantee. SEND ONLY \$3.00 Cash, C.O.D. \$11.00 C.O.D postage on arrival or send \$14.95 and we will send postpaid. Ideal gift for mechanically minded relatives, friends. Available only from: MIDWAY WELDER Dept. PWV-12 Kearney, Nebr.

Jest-a-Minute



"They got our note . . . They got our note!"

And Such an Honor

"You're nothing but a quack," the irate patient shouted at the doctor. "For months you've had me come back for needless treatments. You have robbed me blind without helping me. You've gotten rich on my case alone!"

The doctor shook his head sadly. "That's gratitude," he said. "And to think that I just named my new yacht after you."

—Parade

Adds Confidence

"I want some magazines several years old," said the young man to the clerk. "I'm a doctor, and I want them for my waiting room."

"Of course, you're joking?"

"Not at all. Why should everybody know I just started to practice yesterday?"

—J. J. Kelly

Life of the Party

The boss had his assistant on the carpet. "Billings," he said, "I understand that after the office party yesterday, you pushed a wheelbarrow down Madison Avenue. Don't you realize the company could lose prestige by such actions?"

"I never gave it a thought," said Billings, "because you were in the wheelbarrow!"

—S. J. Gudge

No Time to Grow

Mrs. Newlywed was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her inexperience. "Don't you think these eggs are rather small?" she asked critically.

"Indeed I do," agreed the grocer. "But that's the kind the farmer sends me. They were fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the shopper, "that's the trouble with the farmers. They are so anxious to sell their eggs they take them out of the nests too soon."

—American Mercury

Must Be for Something

The woman applying for a driver's license was uneasy despite the simple questions.

"And what is the white line in the middle of the road for, madam?" queried the license clerk.

The woman pondered a moment, then blurted out, "Bicycles!"

—Wall St. Jnl.

Let's Light Up

A young man from the hill country was being given his Army physical examination. It was the first time any such fuss had been made over him, and he was a bit carried away by it all.

The doctor was puttering around, peering into his eyes, asking questions, and writing everything down.

"Have you got any scars on you?" the doctor asked.

The youth was startled for a minute, but recovered. "I ain't got no scars, doc," he chirped, "but if you'll get my clothes I kin let you have a cigarette."

—Exchange



Wilkerson

It's no use, Selma—15 Beers, and you still look lousy . . .

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Tall like the town it's named for, smooth as only 7 Crown can make it, great all evening long.

Recipe: 2 parts 7 Crown, 1 part vermouth (sweet or half-dry/half-sweet); pour over ice in a highball glass, add soda to fill.

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